PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL'S.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 14 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
22nd Mar	CHINA (a)	7,952
30th ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
3rd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
13th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	MANTUA (c)	10,902
24th ,,	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th ,,	NALDERA	158,75
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
30th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
28th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	Steamers.	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th ,,	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
19th ,,	VARDA	Basr a direct,
21st ,,	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
23rd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tenshima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	4th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl

†This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
K. TASAMI,
Manager.
Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganeee Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb	12th Mar.
Izudo Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	20th Mar.
Sado Maru	S. Kondo	26th Mar.	6th April.
Mikuy Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Izuna Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kaendo Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	18th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7924

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE
SUMIMOTO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen	40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawagnchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. SATO,
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 883.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	£2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 42, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learned on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHOR. CAPITAD	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/8/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 28 Apollo Street.
Sharaf Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	83,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents
of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
13, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director,

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgala, Late Manager of Patas, BOMBAY

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a speciality.
Competent Chofs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
UNDERTAKES specially CATRING BUSINESS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY).
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000 000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES YARN, IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 989 of 1920.
Messrs. M. Nagarseth Sons ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Seth Virchand Dalehharam ..... Defendent
In pursuance of the decreetal order passed by His Majesty's High Court of Bombay in the above suit, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. at their rooms at 25, Medofs Street, Fort.
6 bales yarn No. 2/30 S.
6 bales yarn No. 30/40 S.

AUCTION SALLE OF MOTOR CARS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One "Rollo" two seater cycle car.
8/10 H. P. J. A. P. twin air cooled engine, recently overhauled and all bearing renewed by Hyland Ltd. B. and B. variable Jet Carburettor, Bosch Waterproof Magneto, very economical on tyres and petrol excellent station run about, carefully used, made by the Rollo Car Company, Birmingham.
Also by order of the Mortgagee Seth Magaulal Kallianji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. G. G. Coperkar.
One "Clamant Bayard" motor car French make 4 cylinders 15 to 20 H.P.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Co and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, hide and tanned leather, lead sheets, iron sockets, arromatic sticks, machinery, leather laces, coffee, mica, locks, essense of coffee, lengas, hosiery, one case buttons, cricket balls, leather purses, pugrees, brass goongrees, bags of thread, twist, sarees, glass bangles, malas, imitation pearls, iron bands, trunks and boxes, old clothing, umbrellas, English medicines, copper, alluminum and enamelled ware, boots and shoes and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 144 PIECES OF TIMBER AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address.
144 pieces of timber.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LONAVLA NEAR BOMBAY-POONA ROAD AND AT ABOUT 5 MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner a large bungalow formerly known as Bhaskerrao contractors Bunglow and situate near the Bombay-Poona Road at Lonavla about 5 minutes walk from the Lonavla Station and behind the Bungalow of the late Justice Ranade.
The Land admeasures about two thousand and nine hundred square yards on which full royalty has been paid and the structures thereon are a pokka built main bungalow consisting of five large rooms, a big verandah, two separate baths and outhouses consisting of a verandah and three large rooms, besides two guests rooms, and bath and two large Court yards, also large stables.
Further particulars and conditions of Sale and inspection of Bunglow, also copies of plan can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BIG CORRUGATED SHEETS SHED.
TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Motiram G. Dhuradhar Esq. (of Messrs. Motiram G. Dhuradhar) who purchased from the Sale of the 6th November, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on 18th March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) near the Masjid Bunder Wooden Bridge next to Railway sliding the following.
3 big corrugated sheets shed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE JAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE AT THE INDIAN HOTELS CO. LTD. AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT, APOLLO PIER.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th March 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above premises the surplus furniture consisting of marble top dressing tables, marble slabs, big carpets, foot rugs, folding easy-chairs, hand lanterns, sofas etc.

SALE OF TARPANLINE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi, Koliwada in Raja Manson the following:—
On account and at the risk of the concerned.
350 Pieces about Tarpanline.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be hand and goods removal next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Samuel Street.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 419 of 1917 (Jeram v. Shamji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on following dates sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties:—
LOT NO. 1—Samuel Street property THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage standing thereon situate at Samuel Street or Waugadi admeasuring 214 5/8 square yards registered under Old No. 523 and New No. 6175, Old Survey No. 525 and New Survey No. 2559 and Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 1589 and 1522 and Street Nos. 113-117 and 68 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Isaji Street on the West by the Samuel Street in the North by the house of one Dharsey, on the South by the godown belonging to the estate of Dharamsey Nanji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH MARCH 1921, AT RAFIYA MANZIL, WODE HOUSE ROAD, FORT, AT 2-30 P.M.
Under instructions from Mrs. M. Anderson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. sell by Public Auction at the above place at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, electric hall and table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, single and double iron cots, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas folding arm easy chairs, fancy teapoys, felding screens, marble top tables, rich door purdahs, enamelled and zinc bath tubs, verandah chicks, etc. etc. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th March 1921 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydhowni near Hanuman Temple by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the National Spinnink Weaving and Hosiery Mills Ltd. Hornby Road.
15 cases each 400 lbs. Warp English No. 508.
5 cases each 400 lbs. Weft English No. 708.
A deposit of 23 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colour piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palonquin office sighram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycles wheels victoria with a bay gelding broken in saddle and harness.
1 bay Arab horse 14-1, age about 8 years, saddle horse.
1 English built vis-a-vis by Messrs. Thrupp and Maberley, London (nearly new) suitable for single horse.
1 25 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, overland motor car, model 75, grey colour, English Magneto in working orders.
1 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater, Reynold Motor Car, in perfect running order.
1 second hand English built rubber tyred cance shape victoria by offered with a handsome bay waler mare and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1603 of 1921 (Shah Ramji Gordhan v. Kalidas Dayaram and anr.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop at Duncan Road Somji Building.
A large lot of piece-good such as prints, satin drills, flannel, poplins, shirt cloth, cotton check, tasa silk, shirting, mulls, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Theatre of Varieties.
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
VARIETY SEASON
DORROS
From the Royal Romanian Opera House
In Classical, National and Oriental Dances

Charlie Chaplin
in
"The Roustabout."

For the first time in Bombay
ALGERIAN ACROBATS
Popular Prices Rs 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8 & 4

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

DR. I. P. ENAD,
Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Sacred Offering
"SHIVA RATRI"
OR
THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA.
GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon. In the month of Falgoon, pleases me most. He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS
present
"ALF'S BUTTON"
(8 Reels 8,000 Feet.)
A HEPWORTH PHOTO-PLAY THAT OUTRIVALS THE GREAT FILM OF "ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP" IN SPLENDOUS AND ORIENTAL POMP!
"ALF'S BUTTON"
A Gomedy in the Programme.
To-Night this charming picture will be screened in the last three shows only, namely 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p m (S.T).
In the first 5-30 p. m. show the **West-End Cinema** is putting up a special charity programme, and in this show the great screen Success.
"The Woman Thou Gavest me"
will be presented.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)
NEXT WEEK!
An exceedingly soul-inspirating society Drama, a beautiful Paramount Picture
"ON TO THE DANCE"
Something Superb, Poetic and Pathetic in store! Story of a Butterfly girl!
LOOK OUT!

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT
India's Mighty puranic production
Sati Madalsa
It is a tremendous production of splendid setting and beautiful secneries depicting the most popular story that is known to every learned son of India.
See it either at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays or daily at 5-15 7. 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
SESSUF HAYAKAWA
IN
LI TING LANG
A story of American Romance and Chinese Intrigne
THRILLS LOVE, SUSPENSE AND HIGH-TENSION DRAMA
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news of the world
DOING TIME
by
S. POLLARD
TO-MORROW
RUKMINI---HARAN
IN 7 REEL.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
MATINEES, Bank Holiday and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5.15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICE
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Constance Talmadge
The Captivating Comedienne
In
"UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE"
NEXT SATURDAY 19th
ANITA STEWART
IN
"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The Bandman Comedy Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
The Screamingly Funny Comedy
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
From the Savoy Theatre.
TO-MORROW
Sat. 19th SPECIAL MATINEE.
The great success of Modern Times
"ROMANCE."
By Edward Sheldon.
To-morrow night.
"GENERAL POST"
From the Hay market Theatre,
Sunday 20th. Night.
"IN THE NIGHT"
(OR THE INTRUDER)
By Cyril Harcourt.
Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m.:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Night at 9-45 p.m.:—Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2 and 1.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
CINEMA PROGRAMME
LAST NIGHT OF THE
Splendid 5 reel Picture
"THE BLUE BANDNANA"
A rollicking photo-drama showing how the hero untangles mystery after mystery with the aid of a country flame. He brings the crooks to light and wins happiness for himself and the girl he loves.
USUAL PRICES.

NOTICE:—Interested Parties and some Taxi-Drivers are trying to spread rumours about difficulties of getting conveyances at the close of the performances. This statement is without foundation as Taxis are always obtainable at Royal Opera House.

Last Day
OF THE
FIRST WEEK
FIRST SIX PARTS.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
To-NIGHT—and This Week!
THE OPENING 6 PARTS-6,000 FEET of their Stupendous Powerful Serial-de-luxe
"The Hawk's Trail"
(15 Episodes—30,000 feet)
featuring the celebrated Screen Stars
KING BAGGOT—GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL.
See the Screen's greatest actor—KING BAGGOT—in ten great roles—10.
"The Hawk's Trail."
A Story of unequalled distinction
Action that sizzles with exciting incident
A thrilling climax at the end of each amazing episode.
A Roaring Comedy in Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded in the south-east of the division. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature is considerably higher than usual both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is slightly above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and north Rajputana. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi and Bikaner where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi; night temperature is above normal in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and in south Gujarat and south Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual except at Chanda where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies remain moderately clouded in the south of the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Poona and in the south Bombay Deccan and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme south, the south Konkan and lower Sind. A western depression is giving light to moderate cloud at some stations in the Punjab and north Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual to the north of the Latitude of Bombay, the excess being considerable in the Punjab; night temperature is above normal in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south.

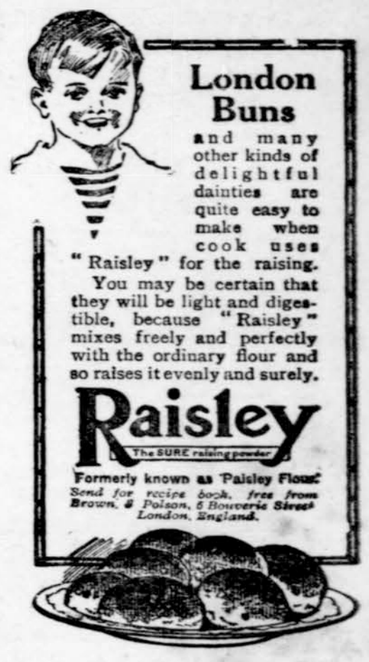
Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th March 1921.

The western disturbance is giving light cloud along the Frontier but the weather has been very dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 17th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total fall from 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
SIND SUB-						
Bombay	85.7	57 0	66	..	4.64	—4.62
Do. ( )	91.7	62 0	58	..	0 06	—8 64
Jask ( )						
Do. ( )						
Muskat	85.2	73.0	41	..	0.17	—2.88
Do. (10th)	90.2	75.8	84	..	0.17	—2.86
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.0	61.7	36	..	0 06	—1.18
Rawalpindi	84.6	64 0	35	..	0 35	—4 63
Lahore	89.6	65.3	11	..	0 07	—1 95
Hissar	93	3 65 0	63	..	0 11	—1 55
Ambala	97	6 68 0	24	..	0.34	—1 51
Delhi	99	5 62.2	75	..	1 33	—1 36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97	4 63.1	59	..	1.59	—1 18
Manipuri	98	6 63.9	45	..	1.23	—0 80
Jhansi	94.9	64 2	44	..	2.36	+1 75
Dehra Dun	79	7 54.7	75	..	2.11	+0 53
Allahabad	93.6	65 0	65	..	2.04	—0 07
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	95	5 64 2	34	..	0	—1 00
Karachi	95	4 74 5	74	..	0.28	—1 06
Ajmer	89	0 58 6	36	..	0.22	—1 03
Jaipur	96.6	65.0	27	..	0.41	—0 99
Kotah	82.7	76 0	18	..	0.56	—0 47
Mount Abu	84	1 66.8	17	..	0	—1 44
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Veraval	96.9	67 3	80	..	0	—0 46
Dwarka	99	2 74.8	87	..	0	—0 60
Verayal	99	1 72.2	94	..	0	—0 41
Rajkot	99	8 64 0	75	..	0	—0 46
Bhavnagar Farm	95	7 66.0	78	..	0	—0 39
Surat	96	6 70 6	79	..	0.97	—0 33
Ahmedabad	97	0 67 8	83	..	0	—0 34
Deesa	97	4 65 1	85	..	0	—0 50
Neemuch	99	7 65	73	..	0.08	—0 74
Indore	101	3 68 1	60	..	0 47	—0 54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104	0 61.9	31	..	1 19	—1 34
Saugor	103.5	66 8	29	..	0 89	—1 20
Hoshangabad	103	4 64 4	35	..	0 80	—1 03
Khandwa	104	1 64 9	30	..	0.46	—1 79
Akola	100	9 71 9	33	..	0.10	—1 79
Amraoti	98	9 70 2	27	..	0.06	—1 98
Nagpur	98	2 64 8	26	..	0.85	—2 46
Chanda	97	6 75 0	73	..	0.18	+0 29
Raipur	98	0 73.0	35	..	2 20	+0 63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	100	3 73 3	81	..	0	—0 95
Ratnagiri	98	3 73 1	69	..	0	—1 68
Marmugoa	99	5 75 4	77	..	0.15	—1 04
Kolwai	101	4 74 8	85	..	0	—1 05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	98	0 57 9	29	..	0	—1 38
Malegaon	94	6 64 2	49	..	0 12	—1 15
Ahmednagar	97	0 61 1	72	..	0	—1 88
Poona	101	3 69 1	49	..	0.09	—1 41
Sholapur	98	2 68 8	56	..	0	—1 89
Bijapur	98	3 69.7	59	..	0.07	—1 41
Belgaum	101	1 67.1	80	..	0	—1 23
Aurangabad	105	1 69 5	45	..	0 48	—1 77
Hissamabad (Indore)	104	6 73 0	77	..	0.01	—2 33
MADRAS AND SOUTH INTERIOR—						
Madras	91	0 75 7	67	..	5 77	+1 96
Calicut	89	4 74 1	85	0.10	8.61	+6 60
Cochin	92	3 77 4	75	..	16.7	+4 19
Colombo	85	2 74 2	95	..	29.39	+9 08
MADRAS ENGINEERING MALABAR AND SOUTH INTERIOR—						
Calicut	90	2 7 1	82	..	1.72	—2.05
Calicut	103.0	72 9	52	..	0 38	—1.87
Seddapah	101	17.3	54	..	3 10	—1.87
Madras	9	3 78 1	84	..	25.97	+15.26
Bangalore	91	9 66 0	68	..	3.50	—0 14
Coimbatore	96	8 70.5	70	..	11.38	+6.78
Trichinopoly	97	7 74.0	78	..	37.61	+16.67
Negapatam	89	1 78.7	90	..	61.40	+36.35


London Buns
and many other kinds of delightful dainties are quite easy to make when cook uses "Raisley" for the raising.
You may be certain that they will be light and digestible, because "Raisley" mixes freely and perfectly with the ordinary flour and so raises it evenly and surely.
Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly known as Paisley Flour
Send for recipe book, free from Brown, & Polson, 5 Bouverie Street London, England.

For Solo and Sidecar.
B·S·A
MOTOR BICYCLES
Fitted with
B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR
GIVE ample power and long service with economy under the most exhaustive riding conditions.
All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.
Send for Illustrated List to
Addison & Co. Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras
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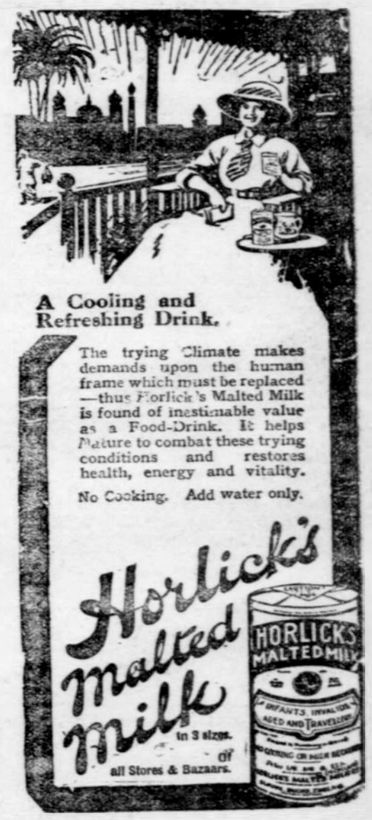
A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.
The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.
No Cooking. Add water only.
Horlick's Malted Milk
in 3 sizes.
of all Stores & Bazaars.
HORLICKS MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS, AGED AND TRAVELLERS

To buy or not to buy—that is the question!
Dott's Patent HOME PRINTER in English
A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE
It has specially been invented for printing of Job Works. It contains lead types the are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with Iron Handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do not hesitate it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.
No. Size of Press. Types. Price
1 12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size 1100 Rs. 25
2 9x6 in Letter Size 1000 Rs. 15
3 7x4 in. Post Card Size 1000 Rs. 10
4 6x3 in. Visiting Card Size 500 Rs. 6
N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.
Trial orders are always welcomed by
S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
100, Durga Charan Mitter St. P. O. Beadon Sq. CALCUTTA

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, Ivory Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I DEFY YOU!—To secure Leather Suit cases equal to the "Home-made" article at the ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES. I can quote you apply sharp Box No. 1937, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2732

PERSONAL.

GODAL.—Your mother collapsing wire coming otherwise life hopeless. You may go back again.—FATHER. C8705

GODAL.—Glad to see your spirit. Try, try, for job, let me know your address so that I might advise you. I will not call you back. Send your monthly account. I will send you money if needed. Will not tell your grandmama or Bouma. Be a man and try and let me hear from you every day. Address me to SPORTS CLUB. —SUBODH. C8704

LOST.

LOST—16th afternoon, Sandhurst Road, packet addressed Mr. N. P. Pavri, Registrar, S. C. Courts. Finder requested send his address to Mr. R. B. Paymaster (Kalbadevi), who will arrange hand delivery. KAIKHUSHRO ARDESHIR MUNSHI, 48, Kavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. R2760

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. R2749

WANTED—An ENGLISH TEACHER for a Commercial School to teach upto Matriculation, preference shall be given to a Hindi knowing man. Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY the Keshisingh Vyeparik Jain Vidyalaya, Kotah, (Rajputana). R2763

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE EYE HOSPITAL. During Dr. Tambe's absence from Bombay, Dr. Ratnakar D.O. (Oxford), D.Ch.O. (Liverpool), D.O.M.S. (England), will attend his Eye Hospital, situated at Girgaum, near two temples from to-day. Only poor patients will be treated there free of charge. The Hospital will be open from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on week days. R2723

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A Firm of Cabinet Makers requires a CLERK with good knowledge of English and Gujerathi. Apply Box No. 1931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2721

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY require experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Good salary paid to competent man. Apply stating full particulars. C8697

WANTED—A QUALIFIED COMPOUNDER, of some years' experience, immediately for a private Pharmacy. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials in own handwriting to Dr. GILLESPIE, Panchgani. C8713

WANTED AT ONCE—Two capable male SHORTHAND -TYPISTS. Apply by letter stating qualifications and salary required to GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., 50/52, Churchgate Street. C8716

WANTED.—A ENGLISH CLERKS, who can correspond well with certificate ask for JOOMABHOY SHERIFF & SONS, Palkhimohola Post No. 9. R2748

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary required. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR INSURANCE—Wanted by the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay energetic CANVASERS and AGENTS for the Motor Department. C8719

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER, conversant with dispensary clerical work and accounts. Pay Rs. 40 with Rs. 16 Temporary and Provisional allowance and free quarters. They should come personally for interview to the undersigned before 28th March, 1921. CIVIL SURGEON, Matheran. C8697

WANTED—Energetic men everywhere to start a business of their own. Pays Rs. 225/8 to Rs. 300 monthly. Brains and energy the only capital required. Complete working plan and further particulars on sending Re. 2 per money-order with application. No V.P. (Send money in advance only) at once to avoid disappointment to S. GUPTA B.L.O., Nagpur. C8712

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young man, well experienced in exports and imports of various goods and having resided in Japan for a long time and who speaks Japanese fluently seeks a responsible position in a respectable firm as a manager or sub-manager. Best references. Please apply Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2740

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from U. S. Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position an any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

WANTED

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Bhadge Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 160 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

FOR SALE—Very good cotton wastes of different varieties, worth about Rs. 50,000 ready. Offers and quotations solicited by THE MANAGER, Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., Koilpati, S. I. Rly. C8664

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT and JOHNSONS WHITE GLAZED TILES, just received. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2739

FOR SALE—At Andheri, new beautiful out storeyed BUNGLOW—Out houses, garden, Lovely View. Immediate enter. Apply Box No. 1939, Advt. Dept., "Bomboy Chronicle." R2738

FOR SALE.—STOCK about tons 25 to 30 of broken glazed tiles and chine plain and coloured. Also work for the same executed on contract. Apply or see MISTRY KALIDAS HIRJI, 5, Mohmedi Chawl, Sadashiv Lane, Girgam, Bombay. R2747

NATIVE CRAFT FOR SALE—Newly built Carrying Capacity Regd. 115 tons, 49ft. length, 21ft. breadth and 10ft. depth. Timber used best Malabar Teak, Maruthu, Jackfruit, Mast Poona Second Mast White Dammer. Now lying in Bombay Harbour for inspection. Apply to ATHIKOTE GOVINDAN, c/o S. RAMU & CO., Grant Road, Bombay. R2753

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25, at Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon. R2722

TO LET—An AIRY OFFICE, 1,530 square feet, on the 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Hornby Road, Fort. R2728

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a new Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor / garage facility. Apply JAGJIVANDAS JETHALAL PLUMBER, Kubhartukda Naka, Bhuleshwar. 'Phone No. 428. R2730

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th 26th and 28 instant those days being Public Holidays (Holi and Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March, 1921. C8714

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Machinery now working at the Jubilee Mill, Sewri:—

(1) Drawing Frame H. and B. 3 heads and 8 deliveries.
(1) Slubbing Frame 94 Spindles, Howard and Boulough.
(1) Inter Frame 114 Spindles, Howard and Boulough.
(3) Pairs of Mules each 780 Spindles (Dobson and Barlow).
(1) Ring Frame 264 Spindles (Platt Bros.).

Note:—The offers to be sent to the Manager in sealed cover on or before 31st March, 1921.

P. C. LENTIN,
Manager.

R2758

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, for:—

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally and
II. Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1921-1922.

Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each for Items I and II be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. I and Rs. 1,000 for Item No. II to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M.Inst. C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—CHIEF LIFE AGENTS in Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.
Terms liberal
Apply to
MR. R. C. DATTA,
Manager of Agencies,
C/o Messrs. Dhurandhar Brothers
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. C8681

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1921, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December 1920.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect a Director in place of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, who retires under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneartion and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 14th April 1921, to Thursday, the 28th April 1921 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th April 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. C 8769

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1921, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1920.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, who retire under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 14th April, 1921, to Thursday, the 28th April 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney
S. D. SAKLATVALA,

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th April 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. C8708

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALVANT BHAIJI SAMEL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, Khotachiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182.5/7 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector of Land Revenue's Old No. 204. New No. 1627, Old Survey No. 545 and New Survey No. 7764, and bounded on the East by the property of D'Misquitta, on the West by public passage, on the North by the property of Thomas Baptista and on the South by the property of F. X. Ferreira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1145 and Street No. 92.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1921.

MANTRI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

C8718

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LIMITED.

AFFORDS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT, BEING DIVIDEND-PAYING CONCERN.

Business under entire Indian Management with Indian Capital, Indian Labour and dealing in Shellac, which is the monopoly of India

Expected Dividend 56 per cent. a year. An adinterim Dividend of 10 per cent. already paid after only three months manufacturing work at the start.

CAPITAL—RUPEES FIVE LAKHS.

Each share valued at Rs. 10 only of which Rs. 5 to be paid with application and Rs. 5 to be paid on allotment, also an admission fee of Rs. 1 only payable by each shareholder at the time of application.

The Company has a strong Board of Directors containing Merchants experienced in shellac under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K. C. I. E., Member of Council of State.

USES OF SHELLAC

LOCAL—As cement and in making bangles, toys, sorts of turnery works, bracelets, for filling ornaments by goldsmiths, for fastening the hafts of swords, painted pottery, ornamentation of ivory or metalware, manufacture of grinding stones etc., etc.

FOREIGN—Making of electric insulators in aeroplanes, manufacture of shrapnels, explosives, gramophone and other talking machine records, micanites, lithographic inks, imitation ivory, oil cloth, boot polish, corundum emery wheels, and as a primary constituent in varnishes and polishes, etc., etc,

SHELLAC—Is a necessity in *Peace Time*, being an essential ingredient for articles of everyday use and it is a necessity in *War Time* being an essential ingredient of war material, and what is more it is grown and manufactured *solely* in *India*, while extensively in demand in *America, Europe* and *Japan*. The total *Export* to foreign countries is worth about *Four Crores* a year and is gradually on the increase.

The Share list closes on the 15th April,

Telegram: Lacsen, Calcutta.

SEN BROTHERS, LTD., *Managing Agents*, 55-58 *Ezra Street, Calcutta.*

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

1922

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th .	Vencouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

WANTED for the Bombay Municip Urdu Girls' School Department:—

(a) An ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 200-10-250 p.m., plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu and of English too essential and of Persian and Arabic desirable.
(b) A DEPUTY LADY SUPERINTENDENT, on Rs. 150-10-200 p. m., plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu essential and of Arabic and Persian desirable.
(c) A HEAD MISTRESS for a Full Primary Urdu Girls' School (teaching up to Vernacular Standard VII). Salary Rs. 100-10-150 p.m., plus Rs. 20 W. A.
(d) A First ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the same School as (c) and with similar qualifications, salary Rs. 75-5-135 p.m., besides Rs. 20 W. A.

Applications stating, (1) nationality, (2) religion, (3) age, (4) mother-tongue, (5) other languages known, (6) educational qualifications and (7) experience with (8) copies of select testimonials, must reach the undersigned by the 25th of March 1921 at the latest.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

TO ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER of a junior grade in a State in Upper India. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications and experience. Give full particulars to Box No. 1932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8658

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMPIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.

2nd March, 1921. C8606

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS AND SHEDS FOR FACTORIES.

TOUCHING Delyle Road, Parel, near Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills.

Apply,
KUEMPEL SETNA & NOWROSJI CO.,
9-10, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.

R2724

NOTICE.

MY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 144 for twenty shares No. 38992 to 39011 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., (now known as the Bank of Morvi, Ltd), is LOST or MISLAID. Public are cautioned against accepting the same from anybody as I am applying for a fresh certificate.

A. C. CHATTERJEE.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921. C8698

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R2659

WANTED

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 70 per month plus 7½ as Cycle allowance with prospects of being confirmed in the Municipal employ in case the work is found satisfactory. Application with testimonials should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1921.

D. B. SANEY,
Secretary
Amraoti Town Municipality.

Amraoti, dated 10th March, 1921. C8694

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, for:—

I The supply of stationery during the year 1921-1922.
II The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1921-1922.
III Watering certain trees.

Forms of Tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each for Items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office as substitution of any other quality will not allowed.

Forms of Tender for Item III may be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for Items I and II and Rs. 50 for Item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

By order of the Board,
(Sd) J. F. WATSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay, 14th March 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Diverting Powai, Thana Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH.

C8675

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATELL, Liquidator of the Nevatia Flour Mills, Ltd., Bombay, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property of the Nevatia Flour Mills, Ltd., in liquidation including the leasehold property, machinery, building, Railway siding, Electric Power, etc.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 13,385 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 99, 89, 102, 105, 142, 178, 369 and 152; 181, 109, and New Nos. 12924 A/12877, 1/12918 and 13009; 12920, 103942, and New Survey Nos. 1/285, 1/284, 1/283; 1/282, 1/281, 1/280 and 266 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Wards Nos. 6350 (1), 6351, 6354, 6355, 6358 (1) 6359 (1) and 6074 Street Nos. 239, 240, 243, 244, 247, 248 and 263 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and North by the G. I. P. Railway Old Line Road, on or towards the West by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the late Fakirji R. Mistry.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, situate at Mahim in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3711 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 115, New No. A/12342 and New Survey No. 1/276 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 6264, Street No. 253 and bounded on the North by the property of Murzello, on the South by the property of George Jao Kenny, on the East by a Nullah and the old branch of the G. I. P. Railway Line and on the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1921.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
For Messrs. Captain Vaidya and Co.,
8715 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re: SALE by public auction of the alleged undivided share and right, title, and interest of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in certain property to be held by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper.

WITH reference to the auction sale aforesaid of the alleged undivided share and right, title, and interest of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in the assets of the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir ADAMJEE PEERBHOY. NOTICE is hereby given under instructions from our undermentioned clients that the particulars given in the particulars and conditions of the said sale are incorrect and misleading. The said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy is not a partner in the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons he having retired from the firm from the 1st day of February 1920 agreeing to take the value of his share from the other partners on the basis of an agreement dated the 5th day of February 1920. There is no amount standing to the credit of the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, in the books of the firm. On the contrary the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy has already overdrawn his account to the extent of about Rs. 5,20,000 to which a large sum will have to be added by way of interest for a period of 7 years on the amounts as drawn from time to time. The said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy will also be debited with a sum of about Rs. 2,75,000 being his share in the existing liabilities of the firm. The properties set out in the second schedule to the particulars and conditions of sale so far as can be identified by our clients are the properties belonging to the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons from which the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy has relinquished his interest under the said agreement.

The said Agreement dated the 5th day of February 1920 has been duly registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances and the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy is entitled to receive from the other parties to the said Agreement his share in the said firm when ascertained according to the provisions of the said agreement.

NOTICE is also given that the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy left no property of any nature whatsoever independently of his share in the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and the value of his share in the said Partnership is also being ascertained pursuant to the provisions contained in the decree dated the 1st day of July 1916 in Suit No. 720 of 1916.

Any person who bids for and purchases the alleged undivided share and right, title and interest of the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy at the sale aforesaid shall purchase the same with full Notice of the abovementioned facts and of the Agreement and consent decree aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1921.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy.

C8721

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS THAKKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MAGANLAL BALUBHAI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern Side of Bazaar Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 99 5/9 square yards or thereabouts but according to the Collector's Bill it is stated to contain 116 5/9 square yards be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1062, New No. 8210, Old Survey No. 215, New Survey No. 1260 and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6292, Street Nos. 24, 26, 28 and which hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated on the plan hereto annexed and marked A wherein the same are included within the boundary lines coloured red and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Banion Road on or towards the East by the house of Hemraj Lakhod, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the house of Sha Manor Pragji and now of the vendor.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1921.

AMIN & DESAI,
C8710 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir DORAB TATA and others of Bomba Parsee Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or deman against the said property by way mortgage, gift, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever ar hereby required to make the same known writing to the undersigned at their offic at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within days from the date hereof, as otherwise th purchase will be completed without referenc to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land (being the western most portion of the piece of land demised by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 4th day of August, 1908, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonji Jamsetjee Tata of the other part), situat on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island Bombay and in the Registration Sub-Distric of Bombay, containing by admeasuremen 831 and 3/9ths square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards th North by Mandlik Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to and leased by the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay to Sorabjee Ruttonjee Contractor, on or towards the East by the remainder of the land comprised in and demised by the said Indenture of Lease, dated 4th August, 1908, and on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Mahomed Hajee Sabo Sidick and which said piece of land forms portion of the premises assessed by th Collector of Land Revenue under Ne Survey No. 9560 and by the Municipality Bombay under Ward A No. 878 (10 11) Stree Nos. 35 I, and 35 J.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
126, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

C8692

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GRISHNARAO BHIKAJEE LALAYE BANDIWADEKER, late a Clerk to Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased

GANU NARAYEN GIRKAR, residing at Byculla, out of Fort, the brother-in-law (sister's husband) of the said deceased, for the use and benefit of Mahadev, and Vithal, both minor sons of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.

The 9th day of March, 1921.

GANU NARAYEN GIRKAR,
Petitioner-in-Person.

8717

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

Liverpool, 15th March, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,—	—	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp,	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	50
" " Imports	—	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Small demand	—	7 81
Sakels — —	—	15 00
New York, 11 a. m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — noon call		
New Orleans 10 a. m, May	—	11 70
July	—	12 15
Oct.	—	12 65
Mar.	—	11 28
July	—	11 69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th March, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	7 37
Apl	—
May	7 55
June	—
July	7 69
Aug	—
Sep	—
Oct	—
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan	7 96
Feb	—

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 15th March, 1921

	To-day's prices.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York May	11,84
Futures at New York July	12,30
Oct	12,73
Spot Cotton at New York	11.65
" " Orleans	10.75
Future at New Orleans May,	11.45
" " July	11.85
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6/-
Demand Bills	389.62
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	57/-

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 15th March, 1921

M.G, Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bc. 1 Ogmra, Good	5.10
" " Fully Good	5.60
" " Fine	5.85
Broach, Good	6.40
" Fully Good	6.65
" Fine	6.90
Scinde, Good	3.98
" Fully Good	4.48
" Fine	4.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 15th March, 1921

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	12/40
April	12/45
May	12/50
June	12/65
July	12/75
Aug.	12/80
Sep.	12/80
Oct.	12/80
Nov	12/90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th March, 1921

Months	
Marrch	7 42
April	7 42
May	7 56
June	7 58
July	7 72
August	7 78
September	7 84
October	7 89
November	7 93
December	7 96
January	7 99
February	8 02

Tone:—Steady.

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 16th March, 1921

	To-day's Prices
May	11 88
July	12 33
October	12 77

Liverpool, 16th March, 1921

Mar.	7 49
May	7 60
July	7 74
Oct.	7 89

London, 16th March, 1921

Telegraphic Transfers—	—1/3 3/4 Downward
" "	— Exeney
Bar Silver Spot	—32 1/2 Dull
Bar Gold— —	—105/1 Quiet

WHEAT.

London, 14th Mar. 1921

Karachi Barley Quiet	85
Argentine —	90
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs,	
C. I. F.	—
Do. Red Karachi	73

Tone:—Steady

SHARES.

London, 9th March, 1921

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£96 ex
National Bank	£35

SEEDS.

London, 14th March, 1921.

RAPESEED, Farozepore Real Bold m/a nominal	£ 16 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs, ex-Ship m/a nominal	—£13/-
BAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship m/a Sellers	£ 14/-
TONE OF BAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex. Ship m a little offering	£19
TONE OF LINSEED:—	firm
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/a paid Steady	—£15 3/4
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tone. m/a Sellers	£ 8 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— m/a Quoted	£17 1/4

METALS

London, 14th March, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 1/4
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs	55.40

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90,	70 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	77 3/4
War Loan 5% 1924/47	869/16
Consols 2 1/2%	46 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	55 1/4
Govt. Securities	47 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 3/4

Tone:—Inactive.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	1/0 1/4

Tone:—Steady Buyers

COTTON.

London, 14th March, 1921

Rentes 3%	59
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
2 Months bence	32 1/2
India and China Buying	Quiet
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/4
Discouut Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day Market loans	—
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7

EXCHANGE.

London, 15th March, 1921.

On London at Paris	56 42
" Germany	106 07
" Italy	26 62

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/8
" " " 6 m/s	7 1/2

Tone:—Quiet.

Rentes 5% London Price—	41.1/2
Standard Copper G. M B.	67.1/8
Tin Block—	154

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 14th March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	9,100
" " to Continent	nil
Futures at New York May	11.50
Futures at New York July	11.98
Futures at New York Oct.	12.45
Spot Cotton at New York	11.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	10.75
Futures at New Orleans May.	11.12
" " July	11.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	0/-
Demand Bills	3.88.50
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	57 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, 15th March 1921

Stockholm	17 34
Christania	24 30
Amsterdam	11 35
Switzerland	22 24
Belgium	53 85
Petrograd	not quoted
Athens	62 00
Paris	—
Italy	—
Germany	—
Austria	—

In connection with the taxi-cab dacoity in the Lyons Range on March 1st, when Rs. 95,000 were stolen while being sent from the Chartered Bank to the Currency Office police have arrested a durwan of another bank and also the armed member of the escort accompanying the money at the time the dacoity was committed. He disappeared after the dacoity, and has been arrested at Ajmere, his rifle was recovered from a tank in Wellesley Square, on Wednesday.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Our market for forward business is yet closed and the majority of Marwari dealers are not inclined to take delivery of the cotton tendered against March contracts.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be dull as ever and prices are steadily declining. Some nice lots of new ready Akola Berar cotton were sold yesterday at Rs. 180 and Nagpur Wardha cotton at about Rs. 230/25 while the total sales yesterday were reported to have been of 1500 bales against arrivals of 24,000 bales.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th March 1921

Cotton	17789 Bales
Wheat	6783 Ours
Linseed	365 "
Rapeseed	Nil "
Gingellyseed	56 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1884 "
Cottonseed	3465 "
Rice	199651 "
Myrabollams	3688 "
Cottonseed	5419 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	74 "
Juwar	394 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	2563 "
Bajra	2670 "
oil	7161 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/8
Bank Demand	1-3 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 0
Bank, Demand	345
American Dollars	401
Hongkong Dollars	187 1/2
Shanghai	250
Japan	191
Singapore	180

Market:—Quiet

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

17th March, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0

COPPER RATES.

17th March 1921

Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	95	0	0
Do.	1/2	96	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	96	0	0
Do.	2/	96	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		65	0	0
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		56	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		65	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

March, 17th 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	63	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	70	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	61	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	58	0	0
Teelseed, Black	12	8	0
Poppyseed White	11	0	0
Groundnuts	61	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	46	0	0
Vrar	37	0	0
Forward			
Wheat May	9	4	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	3	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 17.

REPORT

Bar Gold ready Rs. 30/2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

March 17.

S S Prince Ludwig, Butler, Southampton.
S S Scindia, Collie, Liverpool.
S S Huntball, Smith Tarakan.

DEPARTURE.

March 17.

S S Ganzen Maru, Yoshioka, Cossaire.
S S Glenby, Edward, Rotterdam.
S S Gorredijk Dulken, Calcutta.
S S Quiloa, Keynes, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Akbar, for Mauritius.
Steamer Fulgula for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Exeter for Liverpool.

S S Prince Ludwig:—The steamer Prince Ludwig, 5,668 tons, Captain G. E. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with troops.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,226 tons, Captain A Collie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 61 passengers.

S S Huntball:—The steamer Huntball, 2,752 tons, Captain W C Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Tarakan, with a cargo of 3,600 tons liquid fuel oil.

S S Ganzen Maru:—The Y K Kaisha's steamer Ganzen Maru, 1,739 tons, Captain T Yoshioka, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Gorredijk:—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Gorredijk, 4,155 tons Captain V Dulken, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Glenby:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Glensby, 2,341 tons, Captain R Edward sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rotterdam with ballast.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain W J Keyner sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Delagoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Delagoa Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Calcutta Bullion Association has wired to the Finance Secretary, Government of India, praying that no duty on silver should now be imposed and in any event no duty should be levied before June next.

Bars Silver ready Rs. 88/4

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3 3/16
D D on London 1/3 1/4
3 M/st D A 1/4 3/4
D D on Paris Frcs 345
3 M/st D A Frcs 350
T T on Japan 195
60 D/st D P 183
London Silver Spot D 52½
London Silver Forward D 31.5/8
German Marks 246
American Cross rate 83.90½
Paris Cross rate Frcs 55.80

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99
4 per cent Conversion Loan 66
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93
3½ per cent Paper 55/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 83
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92

SHARES.

The market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The market today, has been dull and listless. In the coal section, there was an inquiry for Burrakur and Surat and without finding sellers at the quotation rates. In the jute section, Howrah opened firm but steadily fell away throughout the day and Northbrooks also declined in value. In other stocks there was very little doing. Cotton shares were today, quieter but paper shares were steady with no scrip obtainable. Hume Pipes opened firm and advanced to Rs. 12. Sugar shares were in some demand at improved rates. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 13/8; Bengal Giridih 26/4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 26/10; Cum Divd, Fularibad 14/12; cum divd. Kalapahari 14/14; Patmolna 13; Raneegunge 58/8

Jute:—Auckland 280; Barnagore 125; Budge Budge 425 s 1; Century 6; Craig 6/6; and 5/8 s 1; Clive 215; Dalhousie 408; Gourepore 804; Howrah 39/4; Hooghly 81/8; Kamarhatty 830; Kelvin 700 xd.; Kinnison 834/8; Lansdowne 311; Nuddea 49; Northbrook 56/12; and 58/8 s 1; Cawnpore Textile 1 discount.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7/8; Agra United Mills (pref) 75; Bengal Flour 465; British India Tobacco 4/8; British India Corporation (ord) 9/14 xd; and Deferred 11/10 xd. Bukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 63; Calcutta Industrial Bank 9 discount; Cawnpore Sugar 44/12; Central Province Cement 7/4; Dunbar Cotton 333; Fort Gloster Jute (deb) 86/8; Hume Pipes 11/12; Indian Wood Products 1 discount; Karnani Industrial Bank 2/12; discount; Kesoram Cotton 14/2 s 1; Kleang Rubber 5/8; Madan Theatre 11/8; Marshall Sons and Co 7/6; Nahapiet Jute Press (deb) 95/8; Premier Oil 9; Syam Sugar 32; Steel Products 13; Scindia Steam Navigation 22 discount;

Government Paper 2½ per cent at Rs. 56/4 and small lots at Rs. 56/16. War Bonds short loans at 99/14; 1925 at 99 and 1923 at 99 per cent.

A Cochin telegram dated March 16 states:—Arrangements are in full swing to start dredging operations in connection with harbour works and dredger at Mangalur has already been brought here from Colombo by local Port Officer, who had been there for the purpose.

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

should at once realise that these complaints are the symptoms of deep-rooted Blood Impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more, because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief

complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years standing promptly attacks, overcomes, and finally expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and harmless to Old and Young alike.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, Messrs. G. A[illegible] & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, B. P. Association Rooms, 6 p.m.
Ordinary General Meetings of the Manekji Petit and Framji Petit Spg., and Mfg. Co, Ltd, 359, Hornby Row 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively.
S.P.C.A. Annual General Meeting, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's Office, Hornby Row, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 19.

The s.s. "China" with outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and S. Africa per the "Montrose" close at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 20.

Meeting of the Exchange Sub-Committee to consider at the present commercial conditions at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, 123 Esplanade Road, 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

FURTADO—On 12th March at Poona, Nemesio, son of Mr. L. M. Furtado.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (Friday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MAIL NOTICE.

The mail steamer Naldera which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo, arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Montrore via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present in full Uniform, without fail, on Sunday the 20th instant, in the Esplanade Maidan at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) precisely.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Ardeshir M. Jilla will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 (S. T.). Subject:—"Scouting."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 208 on the 16th March as against 123 on the corresponding day last year. There were twelve attacks of plague and eight deaths, five attacks of smallpox and one death. There was no case of cholera.

MANDVI FRACAS AND PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Committee, appointed by the public leaders in connection with the Mandvi fracas resulting from pigeon-shooting, will be held on Monday the 21st instant at 9-10 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Katchi Dasha Oshwal Jain Pathshala.

KIRTAN ON RAJA-MATA JIJABAI.

Under the auspices of the Daiwadnya Association, the postponed Kirtan on Raja-Mata Jijabai will be performed by Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar M.A. on Sunday the 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhavrao Chapwale, Dadyshet Agiary Lane, Pallaw Road.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above institution Mr. C. T. Shah of the Broach Sanitary Association will speak on "Sanitation" at the Mangrole Jain Sabha Hall to-day and at the Hall of Jain Association of India to-morrow at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture will be illustrated with magic lantern slides.

A special maternity show for ladies will be exhibited on Saturday, the 19th instant at 7-30 p.m. at the Hall of Mangrole Jain Sabha Pydhownie.

SEQUEL TO A GOA LOTTERY PRIZE.

Balawant Pandurang, a Hindu servant has lodged a complaint with the Police that on the advice of a friend he wanted to try his luck at the Goa Lottery and purchased for one rupee one-third part of a whole ticket. Fortunately his ticket drew the first prize and his share carried Rs. 6,000. He then went accompanied by his cousin Nilkant to the man from whom he had purchased the ticket, for the money. The latter on the first day gave him Rs. 1,000 and the next day Rs. 700 and passed a pro-note for the rest. Nilkant then advised him to deposit the money and the pro-note with him for safe custody and he agreed. He deposited all the money with Nilkant except Rs. 200 in cash and Rs. 125 in gold and then went to his native place. On his return Balwant found that his cousin Nilkant was absconding and on subsequent enquiries he ascertained that he had withdrawn a further sum of Rs. 1,000.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN OIL-DEALER.

Mr. Kanji Murarji Bathia writes from Kumatipura Bazar Road, Bombay, under date March 17 as under:—

"A Khoja gentleman is a kerosine-oil dealer at Kumatipura. He sends round oil-carts for retail sale of oil. On buying one gallon of oil from him to-day I found, after weighing the quantity at a shop near by that it was short by 18 tolas. On this I lodged a complaint at the police station near the Parsi Statue, Byculla. One of the Sub-Inspectors on duty there, deputed one sepoy, accompanied by whom I went to the place and took possession of the short measure of the trader as well as the oil, and the they are now in the possession of the police. It is to be seen now what comes out of this. I request all fair-minded persons to expose the tricks of such persons whenever they are convinced that people are being deceived by unscrupulous persons."

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE,

IN AID OF SWARAJ SABHA VOL. CORPS.

The Imperial Cinema Company have been pleased to give one show of the Serial (commencing next Saturday), in aid of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," has kindly consented to preside.

"CONGRESS AND PEOPLE'S DUTY."

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING OF G. WARD.

Under the auspices of the above District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) 9 p.m. in Kirtikar's Wadi, opposite the Kastoorchand Mills. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Savarkar, Shekh Ahmed Mehtri and others will speak on "The Congress and the People's Duty." Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(MAPCH 17, 1921.

(Thursday, March 17.)

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Charles M. Hathaway as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Captain G. P. Murphy to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi on relief to be Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Major H. Wilberforce-Bell, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to exercise the powers which may be conferred upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Honavar Harishchandra to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, from the date Mr. A. C. Daniel makes over charge till relieved by Mr. A. S. Holland.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

Mr. W. C. Holman, on relief, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. K. C. Rushton to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, on relief, to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., to act as Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted from the date of relief such privilege leave as was then admissible to him.

Mr. W. B. Manley of the Indian Police is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him in combination with furlough.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from the 6th June, 1921, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him in combination with furlough.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Calcutta to Bombay with effect from the 25th January, 1921.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., an Officiating Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been transferred from Karachi to Madras, with effect from the 21st January, 1921.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough.

Mr. S. L. Ajrekar is appointed to be Plant Pathologist, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 18th December, 1920.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, C.I.E., Conservator of Forests, Utilization Circle, is granted, with effect from 3rd June, 1921 such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough.

Rao Saheb M. L. Kulkarni, Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-one days.

Mr. D. H. Tagare, Acting Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, is appointed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb M. L. Kulkarni or pending further orders.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, vice Mr. Balkrishna Janardhan Joshi.

Mr. G. H. Bailey has been posted as Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, with effect from the 15th January, 1921.

Mr. W. J. Newland is appointed to be Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey, under the Development Directorate, for a period of two years with effect from the date he takes charge.

The following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April, 1921:—Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Chaplain of Mount Abu, has been granted privilege leave for six months combined with four months' furlough.

The Rev. R. L. Wormald, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, is appointed to be Assistant Chaplain at Deolali as a temporary measure.

Mr. W. J. Ingham, Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona, has been granted six months' extension of the furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, on return from leave, to resume his duties as Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Kapadia, B.Sc., Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and doing duty as Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, to revert to his appointment in the Elphinstone College.

Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Jathar, Professor of History, Elphinstone College and doing duty as Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar, to do duty as Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major J. C. Kunhardt, I.M.S., Acting Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six months combined with furlough.

Mr. H. L. Phillips, Manager, Government Central Press, is granted, with effect from the 19th April, 1921, privilege leave for four months and twenty-four days.

Mr. J. A. Neale is appointed to act as Manager, Government Central Press, during the absence on leave of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. H. Skeen, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Government Printing, vice Mr. E. E. Coombs proceeding on deputation to England.

Mr. M. V. Joshi is appointed to act as Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, vice Mr. H. Skeen.

The following Councillors whose term of office as members of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay expires on the 31st March, 1921, were re-elected to that office:—Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M. & S., The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.

Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Broach, has been granted, with effect from the 5th February, 1921, privilege leave of absence for four months.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., is granted, with effect from the 15th June, 1921, privilege leave of absence for six months.

Captain H. G. Grimwood, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, is granted privilege leave for four days.

Mr. Ambarnath Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st March, 1921.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is a season report for the week ending 13th March:—

Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

THE "CENTRAL."

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of th shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, was held on Thursday at the Bank's new premises at Hornby Road, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria.

The Directors' report for the year 1920 showed that the Profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 52,661-2-7, brought forward from last year's account, amounted to Rs. 21,38,031-13-0. A sum of Rs. 8,04,204-7-0, was set aside for income-tax and for writing down the Bank's investments in Government Loans, Bonds, etc., leaving a balance of Rs. 13,33,827-6-0, which have been disposed of as under:—

Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 600,000; *Ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) paid for the half year ended 30th June 1920, Rs. 350,000; in payment of final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum for the half year ended 31st December 1920, Rs. 350,000; and the remaining sum, Rs. 33,827-6-0, was carried forward to the next year's account.

The Chairman whilst proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report, said they met that day in their own premises and he was sure they all would feel gratified by that circumstance and at the progress of the Bank and the success it achieved within the short period of nine years of existence. They were beginning now a new era and the enterprise of the Managing Director under the aegis of the late Sir P. M. Mehta has met with more success than they could ever have anticipated and hoped for.

The Chairman then gave a short sketch of the history of the Bank in and said that from a clerical staff of 30 in the beginning they now have over 600 employed in the Bombay and in the branches. He also briefly narrated the anxious times through which the bank has emerged unshaken though some interested parties were playing mischief and felt sure that the institution would go on flourishing as the public trust has never shaken.

He then reviewed the exchange crisis which he said was neither advantageous to the Importers nor to the exporters and that the advocates of higher Exchange and Supporters of lower Exchange for the benefit of the country, failed so far in their theories, because even with Exchange at 1s. 4d. the former standard—our exports did not improve owing to a lack of demand from countries that are buyers of our produce, and so far as exports were concerned, they are in the same position as when Exchange ruled at 2s. 10d.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconding the motion congratulated the Board of Directors and the staff of the Bank on the satisfactory working of the Bank and made a few remarks in the currency question and the exchange situation.

Mr. Mann Subedar while proposing a vote of thanks to the Directors, Chairman and the members of the staff remarked. The report was really hopefull and satisfactory and said that the Bank was fortunate enough to get as its Chairman Mr. Bilimoria who has 30 years' most precious experience in Banking and in industrial affairs.

He further said that the Indian Government is not to be blamed for this Exchange situation as mistakes are found in every country. But he thought that the Indian Government like no other Government in the world, should not be dictated its currency policy from London instead of consulting the Bankers and financiers of the country. Concluding he said that the Central Bank had given a lie to them who said that Indian could not be entrusted with Banking business of higher scale.

HIGH COURT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.

THE RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court:—

Parmanand Hiralal Akruvala, Dattatraya Narayan Angal, Lakshman Gopal Barve, Kasalchand Kapurchand Batavia, Mallapa Bommannappa Challa, Naginlal Nandkishordas Dalal, Manilal Madhavji Dhruva, Vithal Narayan Dikshit, Keshavlal Girdharlal Gandhi, Raghunath Dinkar Gangal, Trimbak Narayan Godbole, Raghunath Dattatraya Gosavi, Shavji Bavabhai Kabaria, G. Kamath Kalkal, Sadanand Bhaskarrav Kudalkar, Jethsing Gurbux Lalvani, Hiralal Lalbhai Modi, Vishnu Vaman Nirgudkar, Krishnarav Mahadev Padhye, Umravsing Anandsing Pardeshi, Nagarchand Lalchand Parikh, Gangadhar Gopal Patvardhan, Chandulal Gokaldas Shah, Isaac Jacob Sopher, Chhotalal Premashankar Trivedi, Narayan Shantaram Vinekar.

EXEMPTIONS TO UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been exempted under rule xi (a) of the Examination Rules from appearing in the papers mentioned against their names:—

(N.B.—For explanation of a, b, c, d, e and f, see the penultimate para).

Balappa Sangappa Bannur, a; Lakshminarayan Ramrav Bhatkalkar, b and e; Gunvantrai Maneklal Desai, a, b and d; Punyavantrai Champaklal Desai, e; Ganesh Mahadev Deshpande, a, b and e; Dattatraya Vasudev Dhopate, a and b; Lallumal Naraindas Fatnani, a, d and e; Ramchandra Shridhar Ghamande, d, e and f; Dasvaneappa Virbhadrappa Gilganchi, b; Mahadev Shivram Govitrikar, a, b, c and d; Ramchandra Shrikrishna Jamakhedkar, a; Keshav Pandurang Joshi, a, b and f; Vinayak Vishnu Joshi, a and b; Devidas Narayan Kango, a; Kashinath Narayan Ketkar, e; Dattatraya Mahadev Kher, a; Damodar Hari Kulkarni, a and f; Hanmant Bhimaji Kulkarni, b; Kore Annaji Kulkarni, a, b and e; Umaji Bhimaji Kulkarni, and and b; Hiralal Bhikhabhai Mehta, d; Maganlal Vanmalidas Mehta, c; Malhar Dhondo Mirasdas, a, c and d; Gajanan Narayan Modak, a and d; Bhagavatlal Chimanlal Munshi, a, b, d and e; Balaji Narayanrav Padaki, a, d and f; Anand Mahadev Panvalkar, a; Vithal Tatoba Parulekar, b and c; Megbji Jetha Patel, c and e; Tapishankar Maganlal Pathak, a; Lakshman Govind Patil, d and e; Ramchandra Vishnu Phadke, a; Krishnaji Vaman Purandare, b; Mahadev Shesho Purohit, a; Shankarlal Panachand Shah, a and f; Krishnaji Vinayak Shaligram, a and b; Vishvanath Bhagavant Shete, a; Ratilal Pranjivan Shukla, a and d; Annapantula Suryanarayanamurti, a; Harilal Naranlal Thakor, d; Bhagvan Maruti Ubale, b; Prabhakar Balavant Upadhye, b; Mancheshah Dadabhai Barjorji Wadia, a.

a—Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.
b—The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation.
c—Contracts and Torts.
d—Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts.
e—Evidence, Registration and Stamps.
f—Criminal and Police Laws.

The following candidate will not be allowed to appear again for the Examination for another year:—

Shrikrishna Gopal Nakhare.

THE TURKISH TREATY OR TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The seemingly fair concessions offered by Mr. Lloyd George to the Turks are so many pitfalls for the poor unwary Turks to fall in. Shorn of superficial expressions of regard and hints of financial help by the Allies the concessions are nothing else, but the same strong terms which were dictated before, though now they are couched in polite phrases. If we examine the modified terms one by one we are struck at the callous hypocrisy displayed throughout the whole, and one is compelled to admit that there is no honesty in European diplomacy and statesmanship. Below I propose to dissect and lay bare each important term and hope that the Muslims and their Hindu confreres will never disgrace themselves by accepting such painful and humiliating terms which are going to be imposed on the gallant Turkish nation:

(1) "Chairmanship of the Straits Commission and two votes offered to Turkey." England, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece and later on Russia when she makes peace with the Allies, will have their representatives in the Straits Commission, and the way the Turks have been treated since the time of Gladstone, the Chairmanship will be like the throne of a *roi fain eaut* of France under Charles Martel the Hammer, and the two votes will always be smothered by the united votes of the five Powers.

(2) "Increase of Turkish forces to 30,000 special elements, and 45,000 gendermerie, the latter to be distributed in agreement between the Turkish Government and the inter-Allied Commission." Neither Greece, nor Bulgaria, nor Armenia have been asked to reduce their armies while poor Turkey, till lately a great military power is to have a Liliputtian force of 30,000 specials to defend herself, north, west and east. If this is the modification in favour of the Turkish army, then why cannot Turkey have a toy army like that of a Maharaja whose battery is drawn by elephants in these times of motor conveyances and aeroplanes.

(3) "Demilitarised Zone." When the principal fortresses on the Straits are demilitarised, to talk of reducing the demilitarised zone is just like concentrating one's strength on a chosen and well-prepared spot instead of scattering units here and there and hence this seeming reduction of the demilitarised zone is nothing else but camouflage.

(4) "Evacuation of Constantinople and Ismid peninsula with only Gallipoli and Chanak to be occupied by the Allies." This means withdrawing the Allied warships pointing their guns towards the sublime porte to a little distance from which they can menace the capital as effectively as before.

(5) "Financial Clause." The only concession offered to Turkey is the appointment to the chairmanship of a Turkish Finance Minister who is to be a mere figure-head, while the juggling of the Turkish finances is going on merrily under the benevolent and paternal care of England, France and Italy.

(6) "Armenian Question. Turkey to recognise the rights of Turkish Armenians to a national home on the Eastern frontiers of Turkey in Asia, and to agree to accept the decision of a Commission appointed by the League of Nations on the question of the territory equitably to be transferred to Armenia." As the League of Nations is under the thumb of the three big Powers, England, France and Italy, all lately enemies of Turkey the justice to be expected from such a court reminds one of the story of a cat who went to a monkey to have a cake equitably divided, and the sequel which every schoolboy knows.

(7) "Smyrna. The vilayet of Smyrna to remain under the Turks, but a Greek force to be maintained in Smyrna town, and the district to be policed by Allied officers and a Christian Governor to be appointed by the League of Nations." If Machiavelli had been alive, he would have prostrated himself before Mr. Lloyd George and exclaimed: "Here I find a master who would teach me statesmanship for a hundred years." The people of Smyrna are to be ruled by a triumvirate just like that of Rome of the time of Octavius, Antony and Crassus. First the Christian Governor is to be the boss of the whole show, then comes the Greek force to enliven the dull days with a little looting and massacring here and there, and lastly appear the angels of mercy in the shapes of Allied officers as the preservers of law and order, arresting a few recalcitrant Turks, who approach them with their tales of woe.

Nothing is said about Mesopotamia, Syria or the Jaziratul-Arab. No hint is given about the recognition and suzerainty of the Khalif over holy places, and yet this long wordy rigmarole is dignified with the title of a document modifying the Treaty of Sevres. If these are the "substantial" concessions, then why cannot the rule of O'Dwyer in the Punjab be caused the golden age of India?—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

23, Frere Road.
Bombay, March 16.

CHAUFFEURS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have now on hand twelve trained chauffeurs. I shall be obliged if any one requiring chauffeurs will communicate immediately with me. These are ex-postmen and make very intelligent and reliable chauffeurs.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

It is stated that the Madras Government have given favourable consideration to the proposal to establish the Central X-Ray Institute for the Presidency town, and that it will be housed in suitable building in Mount Road.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

IGATPURI (3) BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA (1).

The second day's play in the first round of the Tournament proper was played yesterday before a huge crowd of spectators on the Gymkhana ground. The match was between the Igatpuri Railway Institute and the Islam Gymkhana. The competing teams were well matched as evidenced by the fact that one hour of strenuous play ended in a draw both sides scoring one goal. Ten more minutes of play had to be gone through consequently and it was very unfortunate that after playing so gallantly Islam Gymkhana was defeated by a margin of two goals. The Islam Gymkhana would perhaps have put up a stiffer fight and perhaps the fortunes of the match might have been otherwise had Kazi one of their best players been able to play. Kazi was incapacitated by an injury to his knee cap and this handicapped the Islam team materially.

Play began very auspiciously for the Islam Gymkhana as scarcely had one minute elapsed from the start when the Islam forwards availing themselves of an opening in the Igatpuri defence dashed through and Baig passing the ball deftly to A. Khan, the latter succeeded in netting a goal with a pretty shot. Undaunted the Railwaymen took up the defence and pressed the Islam goal hotly. A highly spectacular save was effected by the Islam custodian A. A. Khan, when in a successful attempt to clear he and an Igatpuri both measured the ground together. Igatpuri continued the attack and some anxious moments in front of the Islam goal followed. These attacks soon bore fruit in Jones—the Igatpuri left in scoring the first goal for his side after ten minutes of play.

The rest of the twenty minutes of the first moiety found the Islam forwards attacking vigorously. Though they retained the offensive their attacks wanted dash and the Igatpuri backs were able by sound defence tactics to ward off actual danger. When half-time arrived the score stood at one goal all.

After change of ends Islam Gymkhana for a time led the attack—but the offensive was soon wrested from them and the Igatpuri was keeping the Islam Gymkhana defence plenty of occupation by their sustained attacks on the Gymkhana citadel. But Shumsul Huq and Sidique put up a superb defence and kept the attackers at bay throughout the second moiety. The venue of operations occasionally changed and the railwaymen also had their anxious moments. More than once Hopper in the goal saved his side from certain catastrophe by his brilliant saves. Play at times was inclined to be rough and it would have been well if one at least of the Igatpuri men had been given a warning. The umpires should exercise a more vigilant check on even incipient attempts at objectionable play. During the second half neither side had scored despite the numerous corners and short-corners forced by both the teams.

EXTRA TEN MINUTES' PLAY.

Consequently ten minutes of further play had to be gone through. Igatpuri led the attack from the start and evading the Islam defence Hyde scored a second goal with a breash-high ball. Ends had to be changed soon after and though the Islam forwards pressed hard they were not able to bag a goal. Igatpuri took up the attack in turn and Jewel scored a third goal for his side off a pass from Jones.

The great feature of the game was the splendid defence put up by both the teams. Igatpuri played an excellent game and their forwards were well fed by the backs. Besides the Igatpuri forwards showed better combination. The game was one of the most interesting of the matches that had been played hitherto.

The teams were:—

IGATPURI.

Goal: Hopper; full-backs: S. Wood and Macmillan; half-backs: Cribb, Pais and Carter; forwards: Jones Hyde, Jewel, Spiers and Saunders.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Goal: A. A. Khan; full-backs: Sidique and Shums; half-backs: M. S. Shaikh, Suleman and M. Khan; forwards: A. H. Khan, M. O. Shaikh, M. S. Baig, A. Khan and Shahabuddin.

UMPIRES.

Major Brough and S. D'Sousa.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—Lincolns v. Parsi Cyclists.

RESULTS OF THE GAME.

Customs A. A. (12) beat Ex-Orphans, Bandra (0).

Islam Gymkhana (3) beat Royal Artillery (1).

Parsi Cyclists (W. O.) Sassanians (scratched).

Orion (1) beat National (0)

Y.M.C.A. Procter Branch (3) beat Crusaders (2)

Shropshire Regiment (1) beat B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay (0).

Lusitanian "B" draw with G. I. P. Railway (first match).

Lusitanian "B" (4) beat G. I. P. Railway (0) (second match).

Lusitanian "A" (10) beat Cathedral Schools (0).

Bombay Gymkhana (5) beat Parsi Hockey Club (1).

Y.M.C.A. Headquarters (4) beat Grant Medicals (2).

B.E.S. Old Boys (14) beat Wilson College (0).

Parsi Pioneers (1) beat Empress (0)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

FORTHCOMING TOURNAMENT.

A Boxing Tournament will be held at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday March 26th and Monday March 28th under the patronage of Col. Cummins C.M.G. Commanding Bombay District.

The following are the names of competitors in the dinerent classes:—

Heavy and Catch Weights—L/Cpl Bristowe 1st R W Kents Calcutta; L/Sgt March 18th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; Stoker Arnold H.M.S. Highflier Bombay; A. B. Davies H. M. S. Highflier Bombay.

Middle Weight—Pte M A Kubes I.D.F. Bombay; Rfn Hughes 1st Rifle Brgde Cawnpore; Pte Cooper 1st R W Kents Calcutta; Gnr Wilson 24th Batty R.F.A. Nowgong; Dvr Salter 106th Batty R.F.A. Ferozepore; Gnr Derbyshire 18th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; Sgt. Stiff 2nd Bn Lincolns Poona; L/Bdr Garrett 109th Batty R.F.A. Neemuch; Stoker Broderick H.M.S. Comus, Bombay.

Welter Weight—Dvr Marcantonio 115th Batty R.F.A. Bareilly; Cpl Roach I.A.F. Bhusawal; Gnr Smith 24th Batty R.G.A. Nowgong; Sgt Jones 1st Rifle Bdge Cawnpore; L/Cpl Allwright 1st R. W. Kents Calcutta; Pte Gooch 1st R W Kents Calcutta; Gnr Sargar 24th Batty R.G.A. Nowgong; Gnr Allen 24th Batty R.G.A. Nowgong; Gnr Molley 24th Batty R.G.A. Nowgong; Dvr Lambert 18th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; S/Sgt Grigg 25th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; Pte Sharp 2nd Bn Lincolns Poona; Dvr Iveson 109th Batty R. F.A. Neemuch; Dvr Chesney 109th Batty R.F.A. Neemuch.

Light Weight—L/Bdr Elliott 148th Batty R.F.A. Meerut; Dvr Monks 115th Batty R.F.A Bareilly; Pte Moody 1st R W. Kents Calcutta; L/Cpl Verral 1st R. W. Kents Calcutta; Dvr Robinson 18th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; Bdr Hayden 111th Batty R.F.A. Jubbulpore; Dvr Morris 95th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; A. B. Reynols HMS Highflier, Bombay; Cpl. Flannery 2nd Lincolns Poona; Pte Jones 2nd Lincolns Poona; L/Cpl Farthing 2nd Lincolns Poona; Gnr Morris 79th Batty R.G.A. Bombay; D. W. Hassett Esqr H. M. Customs Bombay; Pte. McLoughten 2nd Bn Bedf & Herts Trumulgerry.

Feather Weight—H Sheppard R/S Lloyd George Bombay; A/Cpl Lammas 1st Rifle Brgde Cawnpore; Pte Booth 1st R. W. Kents Calcutta; Pte Townsend 1st R. W. Kents. Calcutta; A. B. Bowskill H.M.S. Comus Bombay; Bdr Tanner 18th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; Gnr Way 79th Batty R.G.A. Bombay.

Bantam Weight—Pte Thorogood 1st R W Kents Calcutta; Sgt Perico 1st R W Kents Calcutta; A B Bowskill H.M.S. Comus Bombay; Dvr Bridle 9th Batty R.G.A. Nowgong; Dvr Quinlan 18th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee; Gnr Hughes 95th Batty R.F.A. Kirkee.

Fly Weight—Pte Collins S W Borderers, Deolali; Tpr Price 18th Battery R.F.A. Kirkee; Gnr Atkinson 111th Batty R.F.A. Jubbulpore; Bmn Green 1st KSLI Bombay; Gnr Seeby 2nd Bn A Herts Trumulgherry.

Referee—Lt-Col La Vie D.S.O Bombay.

Master of Ceremonies—Regt Sergt Major B Ormond.

ENGLISH RACING.

GRAND NATIONAL BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

The Grand National betting is as follows:—

15 to 2 against Eamonbeag; 100 to 8 against Turkey Buzzard and Old Tay Bridge; 100 to 7 against Ballyboggan and Garryvoe; 18 to 1 against Shaunspadah and 20 to 1 against The Bore.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

TWELVE ENTRIES INCLUDING ARGENTINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

New York.—Argentine has sent a challenge for the Davis Cup. The entries close to-day and twelve have been received.

LINCOLNSHIRE SCRATCHING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

Lincolnshire scratching;—Linggis Boy.

HOPEFUL LABOUR SITUATION

BOMBAY STRIKES COMING TO A CLOSE.

The existing labour dead-lock's in Bombay seem to be fast coming to an end. About three-fourths of the petrol-workers of Sewri returned to work yesterday and the rest are also expected to follow suit to-day.

The men of Alcock's workshop assembled at Matarpakhdy yesterday when Mr. Ginwalla advised them to resume work first and he assured them that if they returned to work he would exert his utmost to get their grievances redressed.

Official & Personal.

Colonel and Mrs. H. H. G. Hyslop arrived at Government House, on Wednesday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the performance "Carbaret" at the Exhibition at the Prince of Wales Museum on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Hibert has arrived at Government House.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir William Bastie left 6,807 sterling in the United Kingdom.

Elphinstone (1) beat Catholic Gymkhana (0).

R.I.M. Dockyard (7) beat Napier Rifles (1).

Bombay Gymkhana (1) beat Orion (0).

Igatpuri Railway Institute (3) beat Islam Gymkhana (1).

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Subscribers are requested to write out their full names and addresses legibly with ledger No. whilst making remittances, in absence of which the money has very often to be kept in suspense account, reminders issued and the paper stopped for want of sufficient information. All this causes annoyances to all concerned but it can be avoided with a little attention. Signatures are not always legible. The Company will not be responsible for the non-delivery of paper in such cases.

MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
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Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,18,68,425

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General Manager

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NOTICE.

CINEMA-GOERS PLEASE NOTE.

OWING to the censes there will be no show to-night, both at West End an Globe cinemas by order of the Commissioner of Police.

To-morrow (Saturday) Messrs. K. D. & Bros. will present their million dollar production "On with the Dance" at the West End cinema. At the Globe, the next three episodes of their Super-Serial "Hawk's Trail" will be shewn from to-morro (Saturday).

N. B.—This cancels previous advertisements appearing on page 2 of this issue.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 18, 1921.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

The Aga Khan went to the root of the matter when referring to the Duke of Connaught's appeal to forget and forgive the unhappy events in the Punjab, he emphasised that the necessary accompaniment to forgetfulness and forgiveness was a sense of equal citizenship in the Empire. And the treatment of Turkey, as he told Lord Reading, would be regarded as the test whether or not India, in a full sense, was to be regarded as a partner in the Empire. Platitudinous assurances in this respect, on the part of British statesmen, have not been wanting. But India is now completely disillusioned. She wants deeds, not words. The recent speeches of Lord Reading show that he is anxious to do the right and just thing by India. So far as his speeches go, they are unexceptionable and the emphasis that he has invariably laid on the need of doing justice evidences a recognition on his part that there has been a grave failure of justice towards India. Mr. Spoor's statement that in selecting Lord Reading, Government could not have a better man will be endorsed by Indians. But it is as well for the British people to realise that while a dominating and sympathetic personality,—as we have reason to believe Lord Reading will prove to be—will continue to count in Indian affairs as in those of any other country, what India needs now and is determined to get is not merely a change of *personnel* but of *system*.

With the best intentions in the world, Lord Reading will not be able to do anything substantial so long as the main demands of the people remain unsatisfied. The Aga Khan has pointed out what needs to be done in regard to Turkey. The "Daily Telegraph" says that "a generous revision of the Treaty of Sevres may have a favourable influence on the events in India". What India wants is not a "generous" revision but a revision that both justice and the honour of Britain demand. A revision of the Treaty in accordance with the pledge of the Premier—a pledge given in the name of the Empire—and in consonance with the requirements of Islam will do more than anything else to restore the confidence of India and the East generally in the *bona fides* of Britain and, what is more, will be the most effective guarantee of the peace of the Orient. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, British statesmen do not yet seem to have realised the depth of Muslim feeling in regard to the Khilafat as well as the needs of Turkish nationalism. However the Turks are pacified—and a more drastic revision of the Treaty of Sevres will have to be made before such pacification is possible—there is only one way of solving the Khilafat question. Mr. Gandhi has, therefore, done well to make it clear once again that the Khilafat movement is essentially a religious one, that the existence of Islam demands the total abrogation of the mandates taken by Britain and France, that no influence, direct or indirect, over the Holy Places of Islam will be tolerated by Indian Muslims, that, in short, the terms of the Khilafat have to be settled more in consultation with the spiritual leaders of Islam than with the political leaders of Turkey.

Granting, however, that all these conditions are satisfied, it cannot be too often emphasised that, so far as India is concerned, it will not be enough. The iron has entered too deep into the soul of India. The war and its aftermath—the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab, the "Reforms" diluted with repression and the perpetual threat of repression—have driven this conviction to her mind that the only remedy for her present evils is Swaraj. Mr. Spoor has spoken the bare truth by declaring that lasting peace in India can only be secured by Home Rule. The Aga Khan expressed the same thing more vividly when he said that there was no room in post-war India for arbitrary divisions into first and second class categories of citizenship. India, in short, wants and is determined to have "Dominion status" not only in domestic but in all matters, foreign, fiscal and military. If the advent of Lord Reading does not mean the satisfaction of this demand of India, she will not feel that justice ha been done to her.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The Indian Legislative Assembly, by its vote on the Simla exodus has once again demonstrated how little representative it is of the voice of the country. Be it said, however, to the credit of some members of the Moderate party that they made a stand against hill-top Government. Mr. Sarma, on the other hand, out-bureaucrated the bureaucrat in his defence of the annual exodus. In spite of the declared intention of the other official members to maintain a neutral attitude on the occasion, Mr. Sarma could not refrain from telling the Assembly, from his own experience of life on the Elysian heights that "it would be truly democratic to walk in the nice climate of the Simla hills." And yet as the House was reminded by Mr. Rangachari, this was the very same Mr. Sarma, who, as Presient of the Madras Mahajan Sabha "had drafted telegram after telegram in vilifying the wicked bureaucracy for going up to the summer residences." Delicious, indeed, are the fruits of cooperation with the bureaucracy! Politicians who were never tired of denouncing the heartless extravagance of the bureaucracy, as evidenced in the exorbitant salaries they appropriated to themselves and in the costly establishments they set up at the hill capitals, now find that the five thousand and more a month, and sojourn of a few months in the "nice" climate of these hills, are not things they would easily forego. Nay, they are ready to come forward like Mr. Sarma to convince you that it is "truly democratic" to pocket these high salaries and pass your life on the Elysian heights. Mr. Sarma is only echoing the sentiments of the "Pioneer"—the recognized exponent of the new "Democracy" inaugurated in our midst by the Duke of Connaught,—which reminded us only the other day that "democratic government is not cheap government" and that India will realise this fact in the not distant future. The cooperationist leaders would appear to be cooperating with the bureaucracy to demonstrate the truth of this great discovery.

Apart from this feature of the debate, the futility of the whole proceedings was demonstrated when Government sought to confuse the issue by declaring that the vote on the grant for the completion of the building for the Council Chamber at Simla would be considered also as a vote on the Simla exodus. This was, on the face of it, an unfair dodge. It put the Assembly on the horns of a dilemma, for if they withheld the grant, because of their opposition, on principle, to the exodus they would have stood the risk of abruptly stopping the construction of a building, which is near completion and on which lakhs have already been spent. If the members voted the grant and thus permitted the completion of the building, they would be, according to Government, approving of the exodus. Such was the false position in which the Assembly was placed and it was inevitable that the majority of the members should have chosen to throw their principle overboard in their zeal for "cooperation." It is impossible to consider that the question of the Simla exodus is closed because of the present verdict of the Assembly. The majority of the members of this body have proved themselves to be totally unworthy of the trust reposed in them by the public and to be representative of no-one but themselves. Those who opposed the exodus in the present session should leave no stone unturned to put an end to this long-standing scandal at the earliest possible moment.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Petit's Ambition.

Mr. Jehangir Petit, whose letter on the need for an "Indian Progressive Party" we published the other day, seems to entertain the ambition of being a party-maker in Indian politics. Citizens of Bombay will recall with no little amusement his efforts some two or three years ago at organising a Western India Liberal Club on the lines of the National Liberal Club London. Mr. Petit's efforts did not then meet with much encouragement among those whom he approached. In the meanwhile, the Party of Congress seceders came into being just about the time the Special Congress was held in Bombay. Mr. Petit, like a few others of his temperament, drifted into its ranks but did not seem to leave any impress on that organisation. Considering his political and civic leanings, it is difficult to understand why he is now trying to secede from the party of Co-operationists and form a new party. Whether there is room for a new party at all, it is futile to discuss. Nor is it necessary to refer to the audacity of Mr. Petit in styling himself as a "progressive," holding as he does the most reactionary views on the two vital questions of Labour and woman suffrage. The need in India at the moment is not a multiplication of parties, which in reality means a multiplication of class interests. There is already the National Congress, which has brought together under a common flag all classes and shades of opinion, and as an organised Opposition no new-fledged institution, however pretentious its purpose, will ever take its place. If Mr. Petit and those who are immediately concerned in the programme he has adumbrated, are shy of being loyal to the Congress, it is their, and not the country's, misfortune. Mr. Petit and Mr. Uttamlal Trivedi (who, it appears, is acting as Mr Petit's coadjutor) are trying to spread their net wide with a view, perhaps, to enmesh within it some big game. We understand that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is among those who have been approached to join Mr. Petit's party "as one of the leaders," and the Pandit has been asked to receive the Secretary, Mr. Trivedi, with a view to discuss matters. It is not clear whether Mr. Petit is the President of the Progressive party. From what we know of Pandit Malaviya, we are confident he will never allow himself to be ensnared by Mr. Petit's plausible political programme. The Pandit knows Mr. Petit's flirting with politics too well readily to assent to the proposition that has been placed before him. He may, in some respects, differ from the Congress standpoint, but he is too staunch a patriot to abandon the bark of the Congress by which he has stood through thick and thin, having sacrified, as the price of his loyalty to the Congress, some of his most cherished associations and friendships.

Anglo-Indians and Temperance.

Lord Sinha's Government having given a *carte blanche* to subordinate officialdom to put down the Non-cooperation movement by "every means in their power," it will not appear as strange that temperance propaganda, which is part and parcel of this movement, should be looked upon with disfavour by officials and active measures should be taken by the latter to counter the same. Temperance reformers who go about preaching to the people on the need of abstinence and on the evils of the drink traffic, are gagged by the magistracy with the aid of the convenient section 144 of I. P. C. Nay, it has been suggested in more than one quarter that in some places in Behar and Orissa police underlings are busying themselves in "samjhawing" people that drinking is good and that it is the Sarkar's desire and *hukum* that they should drink. A reference to these activities of the police was made in the Behar Council in the course of the debate on the vote for the Excise Department and one of the members quoted the following paragraph from the "Behar and Orissa Criminal Intelligence Gazette" of 14th January 1921:—

"In these days when the teetal compaign is gaining considerable ground and "Pussy-footism" is becoming the accepted creed of an increasing number of people, it is well to point out the value of wine both as a food and as a medicine, writes a physician to the "Daily Mail."

It should be stated, however, that this paragraph is an extract from a recent issue of the "Pioneer." All the same, one fails to see the *raison d'etre* of an extract of this nature in a police journal, unless it be to show that the journal was inclined to agree with the anonymous doctor in his estimation of the virtues of wine. Both the Inspector-General of Police and the Excise Commissioner repudiated the suggestion that their subordinates were encouraging the spread of intemperance, but neither of them could explain satisfactorily the reason for the police, in their official gazette, quoting opinion in praise of liquor. If the administration is to inspire confidence, its precepts should conform to practice.

Ministers—And Their Salaries.

A constitutional issue of some importance has been raised by Lord Ronaldshay's declaration that the salaries of Ministers are a non-votable item of expenditure. Some of the members of the Council having resented this decision, which they regard as a curtailment of the constitutional rights of the Council, an assurance has been given that a reference will be made to constitutional lawyers in England for a ruling on the point. The step taken by the Governor constitutes an unwarranted restriction of the rights of the Council. The right of appointment of the Ministers, as that of members of the Executive Council, no doubt, rests with the Governor, but the legislature has vested in the Council the right of fixing the amount of salary of the Minister. The Joint Committee's report has laid down that the Ministers should not only be elected members of the Council, but should enjoy its confidence, thus clearly indicating that they are responsible to the legislature. The Council, which has the right of fixing the salaries of the Ministers, has undoubtedly the right of curtailing or enhancing the same. It may be contended that the present Council by once having fixed the scale of salaries is debarred from interfering with the same, at least during its own life-time. But this argument cannot hold water, for, if the Ministers are responsible to the Council, the latter has every right, whenever it thinks proper, to vote for the curtailment of their salaries, when the budget grant for the ministerial establishment comes up for sanction. To acquiesce in the interpretation of Lord Ronaldshay and his legal advisers would be tantamount to laying the axe at the very root of the "reform" scheme and exposing the hollowness of Diarchy.

The Kamal Pasha High School.

The Assistant Secretary, National Muslim High School Committee, Mr. M. M. Qadri informs us that the Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School, which was started very recently under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee and under the patronage of men like Mr. Chotani, Mr. Sobhani and Mr. Pickthali, has been removed from its former premises in Surati Mohalla to a spacious flat of a new building in Dongri Street, Sandhurst Road. The present premises of the School are situated in a very healthy quarter and are well suited to the purpose of a good school. All the arrangements are now nearly complete and the number of the students is daily increasing. The courses adopted for the school cover ten years from the infant class to the Matriculation; and Urdu is to be the medium of instruction in all subjects, English being included among the compulsory subjects. The organisers are, we are assured, endeavouring to make the school a model of what a National Muslim High School ought to be, as regards the secular as well as the religious side of education; which means that they are aiming at the very highest standard. We feel certain that the Muslim public of Bombay will heartily support the new institution, where their sons and wards will get the sort of education which every Muslim desires for his son but which hitherto has not been obtainable.

More "Efficiency."

We have had further proof of the efficiency of the Postal service in this country. The other day a member of the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" received the following official intimation of the safe arrival at its destination of an insured postal parcel which he had despatched from Bombay on 28th January, 1921:—

Sir,—Your No. . . . dated 4-2-1921. I have the honour to inform you that the registered insured Parcel No. 179 dated 28-1-1921 was delivered to the addressee under a clear receipt on the 1st Feb 1921. An attested copy of addressee's receipt is appended. I have the honour to be, etc.

PRESIDENCY POSTMASTER,
Bombay.

Thus, while it took the parcel only four days to reach its destination it has taken the postal acknowledgment a full month and a half to accomplish the reverse journey.

(Continued from Column 6.)

positions on Turkey have had a terrible effect upon the East.

With the Sultan reduced to a mere tribal Chief, the army reduced to sheer impotency, the navy practically gone, the Finance controlled by foreigners, and with foreign forces in Stamboul, Turkey appeared to the whole East as the victim of Allied injustice. Kemal Pasha raised the banner and the patriots flocked round him. Their prowess has been felt and today they are invited to the Peace Conference!

Britain, Do Thy Duty.

This is a psychological moment for Britain. Let her not hesitate. Let her not be half-hearted. Let her not patch up a peace, nor be content with trimming between Greece and Turkey. Let her fulfil her pledges. Do not partition Smyrna and Thrace. Do not weaken Turkey's Power and Position. She will be a bulwark for the peace of Asia. Britain, this is the hour to do justice to Turkey and to ensure the peace of the East. May Heaven help you, Britain! Amen!

TURKISH TREATY.

BRITAIN'S DUTY.

BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Once again England has an excellent opportunity of doing bare justice to Turkey, and of settling once for all the menace in the Near and Middle East. The Treaty of Sevres has come up for revision; and it is most regrettable that British statesmen are again halting and half-hearted on this occasion. It is unfortunate, that the gravity of the Turkish question is not fully realised either by the British people or their representatives and hence they muddle about for a solution

Turkey—Britain's Best Ally.

Let Anglo-Indians and Anti-Turkish agitators take note that Turkey stood by Britain, when Napoleon had an eye on India; when Tippu Sultan was making things very hot for the East India Company; when Germany was making her plans for the Persian Gulf; and when Russia had her eye on Persia and India!

It should be remembered too that Britain's alliance with Turkey had a soothing effect on Persia and Afghanistan, and bound the Moslems of India strongly and firmly to the British Crown. Thus, while the British Empire in India was in the making, Turkey stood by Britain; and even after it was consolidated, the Turkish connection and influence warded off many a treuble here and abroad.

Turkey Discarded After Alliance with Russia!

But in the reign of Edward VII the traditional hostility with Russia was bridged by England. At the suggestion of Lord Hardinge, on the initiative of King Edward, and through the good offices of France, the Anglo-Russian Alliance was completed; and the importance of Turkish friendship and Turkish alliance began to vanish in the opinion of the Foreign office. This was clearly noticeable in the Tripoli Campaign, when England not only refused passage to Turkish troops through Egypt, but secretly helped Italy against Turkey; in the first Balkan war, when England showed such coldness to Turkey, and in the second Balkan war when England's Foreign Secretary acted with such distinct partiality to the Balkan States as to prejudice and even damn the cause of Turkey. And yet Anglo-Indian and interested critics keep on asserting, that England was most friendly to Turkey before the last war!

Who Broke Neutrality?

Turkey has all along been blamed by her enemies for breaking neutrality and taking the offensive! Is the accusation just and will our critics prove it?

Who landed troops in Basra, before war with Turkey was declared; who occupied Basra; who fortified Basra; who went up the Shat-el-Arab fully armed? who fortified the Turkish frontiers near Egypt? Who confiscated the two Turkish brand new Dreadnoughts in England and forgot to pay for them? Before hostilities commenced, who broke the neutrality? And as regards the offensive, were the above named measures purely protective? For whose protection were they taken, please? And what about the Russian intrusion into Turkish regions? For whose protection was that operation necessary?

When Turkey protested against the requisitioning of her dreadnoughts, the occupation of Basra, the warlike preparations in Egypt, and the intrusion of Russia, did England heed her, or assist her? If she did not, then why blame Turkey for opposing inroads into her dominions by Russian and British armies?

Pledges of Viceroy and Premier.

The attachment of Moslems to the Sultan and the Khalifa is so great, that a statesman of the standard of Lord Hardinge felt the necessity of guaranteeing to the Moslems of India the integrity of the Holy Places of Islam. And towards the end of 1917, the position of England and her Allies became so critical that Mr. Lloyd George had to give his famous pledge to the Islamic world, that we were not fighting to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, nor of Thrace and Asia Minor, which are predominantly Turkish.

India's Solid Support.

Relying on these sacred pledges, Indian soldiers fought against their own Asiatic brethren; and Moslem soldiers fought against their own coreligionists in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Sinai! Indian soldiers arrived in time to avert a catastrophe in the West in the early stages of the war; and it was principally due to Indian soldiers, that the Turks were defeated at Aleppo, which precipitated the conclusion of the war.

Breach of Promise.

An armistice was concluded with Turkey, but its terms have not been published. Nor does the world know, how Genl. Townsend carried out and completed the negotiations.

All that we do know is that before the Peace Treaty was considered.

(1) Constantinople was occupied by Allied troops!

(2) The Sultan's son was kept on a British cruiser as a hostage!

(3) The Sheykh-ul-Islam of Turkey was deported

(4) Smyrna was occupied by Greece!

(5) Syria by France!

(6) And Mesopotamia and Palestine by Britain.

After the above arrangements were complete, the Treaty of Sevres was imposed on Turkey in defiance of ministerial pledges, President Wilson's peace points, and the persistent protest of the Islamic world in general and of India in particular!

Middle East Inflamed!

These iniquitous terms, these unjust im-

(Continued in Column 5.)

ESHER REPORT.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S CONDEMNATION

"GREATEST OFFENCE IN INDIA SINCE MARTIAL LAW."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 17.

In the course of the Army Estimate debate in the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood said that nothing had given greater offence in India since martial law in the Punjab than the Esher Report and it was feared that the British Government was going to use the Indian army for the purposes of which Indians disapproved.

"AGITATOR" ON THE BRAIN!

Col. Yate declared that we had got the most magnificent troops in India who were ready and willing to serve abroad, but there was a certain class of agitator which was working for the destruction of the Government of India and their first object was to try and destroy the Indian Army. He was sure that the Army would always come forward when it was needed for the defence of the King and the Empire.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons with regard to the Immigration of Labourers' Ordinance Bill of Ceylon, Col. Amery promised to enquire whether it would be possible to provide repeal of the penal provisions of the existing ordinance prior to a settlement of the more conscientious questions.

APPRECIATION OF SIR COURTENEY ILBERT'S SERVICES

HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

The House of Commons to-day adopted amid cheers the motion by Mr. Lloyd George expressing appreciation of the manner in which Sir Courtenay Ilbert had discharged the duties of his important office. The Premier and Mr. Asquith, who seconded, both referred to Sir Courteney Ilbert's distinguished career in India.

LORD READING'S NEW TITLES

A CORRECTED LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

A cabled correction states that Lord Reading was invested with the G.C.S.I. and the G.C.I.E. and not the K.C.S.I and the K.C.I.E. as previously announced

LORD READING RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

His Majesty to-day received in audience Lord Reading who kissed the hands upon the appointment as Viceroy.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

QUESTION ABOUT TREATMENT, IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 17.

Col. Wedgwood enquired what action had been taken in connection with Sir Benjamin Robertson's report on the treatment of Indians in Kenya. Lieut.-Col. Amery replied that the question was awaiting discussion between the Secretaries of State for India and for the Colonies, and, in the meantime, the Governor of Kenya had requested that no action should be taken with regard to segregation.

INTER-ALLIED COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN PARIS IN 1925.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 17.

In accordance with the law adopted last year it has been arranged that the Inter-Allied Colonial Exhibition shall be held in Paris in 1925 under organisation of the French Government. The British Government has now been officially advised of the proposal which will follow the lines of the Colonial exhibitions of Marseilles and Bordeaux, but on a much more comprehensive basis.

The French proposition is to organise a permanent exhibition, covering a very wide field and that not only industries and agriculture on the Allies' Overseas Possessions shall be represented, but also the methods which have been adopted for the advance of civilisation, for instance, a feature will be the means of communication which have been utilised in various colonies, and another will be the methods which have been adopted to combat diseases. All French Government departments are cooperating in the organisation which is also supported by Paris Banks, Industrial concerns, Municipality, etc., and has been placed under the charge of Mons. Angoulvint, ex-Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.

THE ARMY ESTIMATE.

DETAILS OF FORCES AND COST OF MAINTENANCE.

SIR W. EVANS ON NATIONAL ECONOMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 17.

The Army estimates were to-day introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Worthington Evans, who explained that the item of two millions under the heading of non-recurrent charges referred to the charges arising from the war in the Middle East and included sums for the reinstating of rolling stock of Indian railways, reinstating the commandeered properties and the reconditioning of the transport ships, while under current expenditure there was an item of 26½ millions for the armies in the Middle East, Mesopotamia and Palestine. He regretted the necessity owing to the need for economy to disband four cavalry regiments, which meant saving £400,000 sterling annually. The Fifth and the 21st Lancers and the 19th and 20th Hussars, which were four junior regiments, had been chosen for disbandment. The general army policy was ultimately to recreate an expeditionary force of six divisions, but at present we were very far from having an army as complete as before the war. The aim was to provide 14 divisions of the territorials with a cavalry divisions as the second line. Two hundred and thirty thousand territorials were required and over a hundred thousand obtained. Five hundred and sixty thousand sterling was provided for improved tanks, including light tanks to co-operate with the infantry and fast powerful tank for the cavalry. Experiments were proceeding to enable the tanks to be used in tropical countries. There was provision for armoured cars but there would be extensive experiments this year with a view to settling the ultimate practical use of the tanks and cars. The general view was that the mechanical means of fighting should be developed to the fullest possible extent.

TRIBUTE TO ARMY IN IRELAND.

Combating the criticism that the army was too large Sir Warthington Evans pointed out that 32 battalions of infantry, 7 cavalry, 32 batteries of artillery 4 engineer field divisions and 3 signal units were carrying out the most distasteful duty in Ireland steadily and reliably in the face of the utmost provocation (Cheers) and they could not be reduced until the inhabitants ceased illegitimate warfare.

In the neighbourhood of Constantinople there were two British battalions of infantry, four Indian battalions and one British cavalry regiment which part of the Allied forces could not be reduced at present and might indeed have to be reinforced. If the Greeks and the Turks accepted the modifications of the Treaty of Sevres, more settled conditions and consequent reduction of our troops might be expected.

Substantial reduction of troops had been ordered in Egypt. Ten thousand Indians and two thousand British were leaving for home from Egypt. Further reductions depended on the result of the negotiations which were about to be opened.

There were eight battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, some artillery etcetera on the Rhine.

He emphasised that the north-west frontiers of India required constant attention.

The Army Council realised the urgency of national economy but Sir Worthington Evans hoped that the House would recognise there was a point beyond which it was unsafe to economise.

DEBATE ON ARMY ESTIMATES.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION REJECTED, IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

The debate produced vigorous protest against the idea that the tanks could be used as a substitute for the cavalry.

Col. Seely declared that such an idea was inconsistent with the lessons of the war.

General Townsend said he thought the tank was a thing of the past.

Mr. Williamson replying to the points raised in the debate said he did not think a great section of the community contemplated with equanimity the expenditure of seven millions annually on Palestine. That was the question with which Mr. Churchill had gone out to deal. Mr. Williamson said he hoped we should not again have to face sums of this kind in the army estimates.

Sir Worthington Evans declared that France had reduced her cavalry by twice as much as we proposed to do.

The motion for reduction was rejected by 168 votes to 75 and the vote was adopted.

BRITAIN'S PROMISE TO ARABS.

"GOVT. MOST FIRM TO CARRY IT OUT"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Replying to Lord Lamington in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon ephasised that Government was the most firm in its intentions to carry out the promise to Arabs which had brought them into the war. Our whole policy in Mesopotamia was a strong indication of our Bona-Fides.

CUSTOMS BARRIER FUTILE.

GENERAL COLLAPSE OF BUSINESS

OBJECTIONS OF BUSINESS MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

Report from Lancashire and Yorkshire state that the mere proposal to place 50 per cent. tax on the German imports stopped business between the North of England and Germany.

The Guards at Dusseldorf state that the volume of business transacted before the occupation has dried up owing to the uncertainty of commercial future. There is a conflict going on amongst the Allied authorities on the subject of the new customs duties. Meantime, the banks have raised the rate, making it impossible for business men to carry on.

Responsible British business men regard the customs barrier as a futile and costly expedient. They recall the experience of the British in Cologne when colossal smuggling was carried on despite barbed wire and infantry patrols. They point out that the Allies are now dealing with a population of 6 millions containing some of the most unruly elements in Germany.

THE TURKS' WISH.

"SECURING OF NATIONAL EXISTENCE."

SPEECHES AT LUNCHEON TO OTTOMON DELEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Mr. Chotani presided at a luncheon given by the Indian Moslem Delegation in honour of the Ottoman Delegations. His Highness the Aga Khan was amongst the guests present. Mr. Dube spoke on behalf of the Hindus, and Mr. S. R. Bomanji on behalf of the Parsees, Mr. Yusuf Ali claimed Islamic brotherhood to be the greatest symbol for the fraternisation and the progress of nations.

Bekir Sami Bey said that Turkey did not wish to invade other nations' rights, but did not intend to abandon her own. The Turks wished to secure National existence. Doctor Nihad Rechad expressed Tewfik Pasha's regret at the absence owing to illness and thanked both Hindus and Moslems for their sympathy.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

RECEIVED BY PREMIER.,

LATTER'S REQUEST FOR MEMO: OF MUSLIM DEMANDS AND OBJECTIONS.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION ADJOURNED.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."
LONDON, March 15.

The Premier received the Muslim representatives invited by Government, consisting of Mr. Chotani, H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr Hasan Imam, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Kidwai and the Secretary Abdul Guaffar in the Cabinet room at 10, Downing Street, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 10-45 in the morning.

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Montagu were present during the interview. Mr. Montagu presented the Indians to the Premier who regretted he could give a short time only, having to meet the Ottoman Delegation at 11-30. He also regretted he could not benefit by their assistance earlier.

Mr. Hasan Imam, the spokesman, deeply impressed on the Premier by an able presentation of the Indian case, but had barely finished one aspect of the Treaty of Sevres, when pressure of time compelled an adjournment.

The Premier asked a memorandum comprising objections to the Treaty of Sevres and Muslim demands and expressed a hope of subsequent fuller meetings.

The memorandum was submitted on Tuesday.

DINNER TO OTTOMAN DELEGATIONS.

Mr. Chotani and colleagues gave a lunch in honour of both Ottoman Delegations at the Savoy Hotel on Monday. Among those Present were Bekir Sami Bey, Djami Bey, Djavid Bey, Doctor Nihad Reshad, Munir Bey and other members from Angora; Reshid Pasha Osman, Nizami Pasha, Damad Ismail, Hakki Bey and colleagues from Istamboul; Toptchibcchoff, the former Chief of Azerbaijan Delegation, H. H. the Aga Khan, Messrs. Aftab Ahmadkhan, Isfahani, Yusuf Ali, B. G. Horniman, S. R. Bomanji, Dube, Parikh, Syud Hosain and Oxford, Cambridge and Egyptian representatives.

Mr. Chotani, the Chairman, welcomed the Ottoman Delegations in Urdu. Mr. Dube representing the Hindus and Mr. S. R. Bomanji representing the Parsis, supported the Chairman. Mr. Yusuf Ali translated the gist of speeches in French.

"CAUSE OF JUSTICE."

Bekir Sami Bey, speaking in French, most impressively described the ideals of the Turkish Nationalist Government, and said: "We do not wish to deprive others of their liberty, but are determined to defied our own. Our cause is the cause of Justice, and, therefore, we have the support of not only our Muslim brethren, but of all those who uphold Justice and Righteousness."

Reshid Pasha, for absence through illness, requested the Chairman to convey the salutations of Turkey to Indians, both Hindus and Mussalmans, and gratefulness for their sympathy. Doctor Reshad thanked the hosts on behalf of both Delegations. The function was very representative and successful.

GERMAN PROTEST TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TO STOP ALLIES' ECONOMIC SANCTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

A Berlin message states that the German protest to the League of Nations contends that according to the Treaty economic sanction can only be inflicted in the event of non-compliance with the reparations obligations and, whereas there has been no infringement in this respect, the German Government requests the League to initiate mediation proceedings and to see that the Allies' forcible measures are immediately stopped.

PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILESIA

COLLISIONS BETWEEN POLES AND PLEBISCITE POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia opens on March 20th. The apprehensions in Paris that the German reactionaries will profit from the occasion to stir up disorders have already been justified by a telegram received in Berlin from Koenigshaetto stating that a Captain of the German Plebiscite Police has been shot while driving through the wood with British and French officers. A collision between the Plebiscite police and the poles at Michalkortz is also reported in which several Poles were killed and 2 police officers were killed and 6 wounded.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

"DAILY TELEGRAPHS," CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article criticises the tone of His Highness the Aga Khan's speech at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, and especially the terms in which he demanded full revision of the Treaty of Sevres. The journal says the extreme form of the Khilafat demand is inadmissible, because it would involve going back upon the fundamental principle that non-Turkish populations would not be restored to the Turkish rule. The paper emphasises that the largeness of concessions already made to Indian sentiment is due to the desire to meet the wishes of Indian Moslems to the utmost extent possible.

DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER ON REPARATIONS.

EFFICACY OF SANCTIONS QUESTIONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

A Paris message states that the first day's debate in the Chamber on the London Conference followed the lines of that in the House of Commons. The Progressives, while agreeing as to the futility of Simons' offer, questions the efficacy of the sanctions.

M. Briand replying to a question declared that the proceeds of the 50 per cent. import tax would be pooled for distribution amongst the allies in proportion to the amount of reparations due to each.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE AND APPOINTMENTS.

"EFFICIENCY--THE SOLE TEST."

CITY'S POLICE FORCE TO BE REPLENISHED.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council the first resolution that was discussed was the one regarding the affiliation of the Bombay Veterinary College to the University. After some discussion, on Mr. Paranjpye's promise to look into the matter, the resolution was withdrawn. The question of the increase of the local Police force created a sort of mild excitement among the members. While the members from the mofussil complained that the City of Bombay spent a large proportion of the Provincial revenues and contributed very little, they grudged the proposed expenditure on the Police Department. Dr. Batliwalla hit hard by saying that the city was flooded by people from the mofussil who came here in quest of adventures; the dacoits also came from the mofussil; the city had therefore, to protect itself by providing a larger Police force. Government, however, accepted the resolution, although the opponents of it carried matters to the division lobbey where they were defeated.

The discussion which, however, aroused the keenest interest was on Mr. Vichare's resolution asking that Government service should "be regulated in proportion of populations." Mr. Vichare is from Camp Kolhapur, although he is a member for the Ratnagiri District—a curious anomaly. The Maharajah of Kolhapur has made a special mention of his name in the manifesto. However, Mr. Vichare, who was reading his speech, was more anxious to go through it than to make himself heard by the House. Mr. Trivedi rose to a point of order and drew the attention of the President that the speech was being read. The President said that some latitude must be shown to members who were not eloquent as Mr. Trivedi, and there the matter dropped. Except Mr. Ligadi and Mr. Haji all the speakers who spoke yesterday opposed the resolution. Mr. Haji seems to have very queer and novel ideas on Democracy with a capital D. Perhaps he discusses all questions from a philosophic standpoint which is unintelligible to ordinary mortals and certainly cannot be appreciated by the ordinary member of the Council. Whatever might be said about his "Parliamentary manner," his lectures to the Council do not put the House in exactly a sweet mood. If instead of democracy he had brought forward the "stunt" of proportional representation in Government services that would have been more to the point. Mr. Vichare said that Mahomedans and Marathas should not be allowed to monopolise the military occupation, and that all departments must be manned by all classes of people. He, at the same time, admitted that in protegees they were at least 100 years behind the rest of the people. Mr. Haji was understood to say that real democracy should be brought into this country by giving the backward classes a good number of posts—on which Mr. Cowasji Jehangir exclaimed that it was a fine democracy! Rao Saheb Dadubhai, himself a member of the backward community, finely pleaded not to bring these differences into the Council which must have efficiency as the first and final test. Mr. Dumasia was of the opinion that it would only perpetuate class and racial differences, which the Council was anxious to avoid. Mr. Chitale, who made an eloquent and reasoned speech, while giving his entire support to the natural desire of the backward communities to take a share in the loaves and fishes of Government posts, deprecated any idea of class and racial distinctions and its perpetuation, "in this unfortunate country of many races and many creeds." He for one, he said, would be glad, if Brahmins as a class ceased to enter public services, as, if they had the brains they could get on anywhere. The Minister for education, whose sympathise in this regard are patent to all, made an appeal and promised to do his best for the backward people. The debate was adjourned before a decision was arrived at.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla moved that: This Council recommends that the Bombay Veterinary College should be affiliated to the Bombay University.

Mr. Haveliwalla said very little attention had been paid to the cattle population in the country. With regard to the College he said if Government paid better salaries they might be able to attract better men and it would be to the interests of all, if the College were affiliated to the University.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai said if the College turned out only farriers then it must have come to a bad pass. But, personally he had not very high opinion of the University. Some steps must be taken to overhaul the whole College instead of placing it under the University.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye opposed the resolution. He said the products of the College at the present time were something like the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. He promised to do his best to make some improvements in the College.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji heartily supported the resolution and said veterinary science must be encouraged in this country in the interests of agriculture, and they must turn out better class of men than they were doing a present.

Mr. A. N. Surve supported the resolution.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said the

(Continued on next page.)

MONEY BILLS.

WHO IS COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH THEM?

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a heavy agenda of legislative business. About fifteen questions were put and answered. Mr. Hailey moved that this Assembly do recommend to council that the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act 1894 and Indian Post Office Act 1898, Indian Income Tax Act 1918, and Supertax Act 1920 and to amend the Freight (Railway and Inland steam vessel) Tax Act, 1917 be referred to a Joint Committee of this Assembly, and of the Council of State and that the Joint Committee do consist of 20 members. In explaining the reason for the motion he said that the Finance Bill having already been formally introduced, the second stage provided three courses, one of which was moving for the circulation of the Bill. This was not found necessary because the matter had been very fully placed before the House and the country in the course not only of Budget speech but in the course of subsequent debates. The Bill merely proposed to give effect to alterations in the number of schedules to different Acts and to certain proposals for taxation which were necessitated by the deficit shown in the Budget. A round-table conference of persons representative of the Legislative Assembly to hear witnesses who would put forward the case of commercial bodies and persons affected by taxation was a very important stage in the consideration of taxation proposals. It was more convenient if such witnesses who would be asked to put their case did so through their representatives on the Committee rather than putting it in writing. It was for that reason that he had proposed the Bill, instead of being taken into consideration, should be referred to a Select Committee, which would consist of members representative of the other House. A reference to a Select Committee did not bind any member of the House, or the House itself in any way. Any modification or amendment by any member who would not be a member of the Committee might be brought up when the Bill would come up from the Select Committee. When a Bill that had been considered by one House and had been referred to a Select Committee and then went to the second House, then that second House would not appoint another Select Committee. Therefore, by referring the Bill to a Select Committee, they would save labour of the legislature as a whole and also time. If the second House had numerous amendments, then it would turn, the Bill to this House in order to facilitate the disposal of business, and avoid the possibility of a dilatory procedure. He had suggested the reference to a Select Committee of both Houses. Commerce generally had before it an uncertainty hanging over it, and numerous telegrams had been received from Banya dealers, expressive of certain misapprehensions as regards the proposed taxations. All these should be settled one way or the other, as soon as possible, and reference to a Select Committee was the best in the circumstances.

"IMPORTANT POINT OF CNSTITUTIONAL LAW."

Dr. Gour said the question raised by the Finance Member involved an important point of constitutional law and explained section 67 A of Government of India Act saying all that powers relating to the Budget were vested in the Assembly and this power was vested exclusively in the House. The Council of State had no jurisdiction over money bills, and he was sure, if this question was raised in the House of Commons there would be only own result. Provision 67 A of Government of India Act clearly laid down that this House should alone decide taxation bills. If the Council of State maintained that the Budget that the Assembly had passed was not a righteous budget and if they wanted to discuss every item of the Budget, what would be the result? No body would deny them this right if they threw out the Budget and declined to pass the money bill passed by this House. Why should this House take unnecessary responsibility of parting with its power? Apart from the question of delay and economy of time involved in the bills being referred to joint committees, the constitutional rights of both the Houses must be fully debated upon. Concluding, he asserted that this validating Bill was the sole concern of this Assembly. It would be remembered that Montagu-Chelmsford Report meant the Council of State to be a revising Chamber. How was it possible that a body who had not taken any part in the deliberations of a subject be asked upon to decide upon the issue. That was neither proper nor expedient. He maintained therefore that the Assembly alone was competent to deal with the money bills, and must not agree to the proposal of the Finance Member. He appealed to the House to reject the motion.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer supported Dr. Gour.

Dr. Nandkal said it seemed to him that the suggestions of the Finance Member were not contrary to the provisions of the Government of India Act and held that Bill must pass through both Houses. Refering to Joint Committee he said if they

(Continued on next page.)

RECORDS OF MARTIAL LAW CONVICTS.

TO BE EXAMINED BY COMMITTEE.

BILL REJECTED BY PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 16.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, a resolution moved by Mian Muhammad Shahnawaz recommending to Government to extend amnesty to all martial law convicts of the Punjab, who had not yet been released, and, in case Government was not prepared to order release of all martial law prisoners, to appoint a committee consisting of a member of the Executive Council and the elected members, to be nominated by Government, with power to co-opt one member who was not on the Council, but was qualified to be a Judge of the High Court, to examine the records of all martial law convicts, who were still in jail, and to make such recommendations for remission or reduction of sentences in each case as the Committee might deem fit, was debated at length, and rejected by the Council.

The President asked the Council to divide the resolution into three parts, the first part being the amnesty to all martial law convicts, the second part being the appointment of a committee, and third part being the constitution of the Committee and vote separately on each part.

The first part of the resolution being put to the vote was lost, the mover not pressing for a division. The second part of the resolution was also lost by 24 votes to 22. The second part of the resolution having been rejected, the President did not put the third part to the vote as the question of this part of the resolution did not arise after the rejection of the second part.

PERSONS CONVICTED OF SERIOUS OFFENCES

Sir John Maynard vigorously opposed the resolution, saying that only 86 martial law prisoners out of 1,779 were still in jail, these persons being convicted of serious offences, such as, murder, dacoity, derailment of trains and burning of buildings. These, said Sir John, were not nominal or political offences. Sir John Maynard then referred to the offences committed by the *mob* at Amritsar on the 10th April, 1919, and said that the persons, who were still in jail, were charged and found guilty of serious offences of murdering innocent people. Others were also found guilty of derailment of trains, loot and arson. He did not like to deal longer with these painful events, and said the general release of convicts would be unsafe at all time, and particularly unsafe at the present time, when lawlessness was rife in the country, and when a section of the people was following methods of political agitation, which were sure to lead to anarchy.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISIONS.

Proceeding, he said that not only the Governor had revised the sentences, but two well-know Judges were appointed to review the sentences of the martial law commissions. The Privy Council had passed their decisions in 24 cases, and all considerations of the legality of martial law tribunal had been gone into by them. If they accepted the resolution, they would be sitting in judgment over the decisions of the highest legal council of the Empire. The Privy Council had the power to go into the facts of all the cases, and they had already passed their judgment on the legality of the decisions of the martiall law commissions. Had any other Committee, he asked, now any right to revise the judgment of the Privy Council? Concluding, the speaker said that Government could not accept the proposal for general release of convicts, but they were ready to consider the cases of individual prisoners.

COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS.

After lunch, the Council discussed the following resolution, moved by Raja Narendra Nath and accepted it in an amended form:—That this Council recommends to Government that a committee, consisting of a member of the Executive Council and elected members of this Council, having knowledge of law or possessing judicial experience to be nominated by Governor, be appointed with power to co-opt one member, who is not on this Council to consider (a) what persons or class of persons, who suffered in consequence of official action during the martial law regime, should be compensated, and (b) what compensation should be paid in each case. In moving the resolution, Raja Narendra Nath referred to the appeal of the Duke of Connaught to forgive and forget, and said that the appeal had touched their hearts, but more words were not enough to give satisfaction to the Punjab's lacerated heart. He then referred to the Non-Cooperation movement, which he said was due to the despair of the peopla due to the Punjab wrongs and the Khilafat question. He said if it was true that officers committed excesses during the martial law regime and that innocent people were killed, they must be compensated and persons who suffered in various other ways should also be compensated.

BLACKEST CHAPTER.

Mr. Shah Nawaz supporting the resolution, referred to the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, which he described as the blackest chapter of the British Administration in India. All those people who were wounded in the Jallianwala Bagh and the families of those people who were killed and others who were treated harshly and unjustly, should be compensated. If Government wanted peace in the country and liked to see the people contented, they must compensate those persons.

Sir John Maynard said that he wanted to tell the Council that Government of India had already accepted a similar resolution, moved by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the Imperial Assembly, and they were already taking steps in the matter.

Mr. Chaudhri Muhammad Amin moved the following amendment to the resolution:—That after the words "not on this Council" the following words be substituted "to propose adequate compensation to the families of those killed and to those injured at the Jallianwala Bagh and other places during the Punjab disturbances of 1919 on the scale followed in similar cases for the Europeans." The amendment was carried. The amended resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

MONEY BILLS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

were responsible for the passing of the Budget, they would not like to share the responsibilities with others. He did not mind how much time it took. The Assembly must stick to it's power. Efficiency should be given preference to expedition.

(Message incomplete.)

PARLIAMENTARY GOVT. FOR INDIA.

LANDMARK OF INDIAN DEVELOPMENT

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 17.

A brilliant function was witnessed on the 17th instant at Maiden's Hotel, Delhi, when Mr. S. Sinha gave a dinner in honour of the Hon. Mr. A. Whyte, President of the Legislative Council. There were about 110 guests present.

Mr. Sinha, in proposing the toast of the evening, detailed the reasons which led to the selection of President from those with Parliamentary experience, who should follow traditions set by the Speaker in the House of Commons. He said in the course of his speech that Mr. Whyte conducted business in the Assembly with considerable fairness, impartiality and dignity.

Mr. Whyte, replying to the toast, in the course of his speech, said that the Indian legislature was a great continental parliamentary assembly, entitled to hold its head high among the parliamentary assemblies of the world. Continuing, he said, that in all sincerity and truth that there had been debates and there had been speeches in the Legislative Assembly during the past month that were well worthy to stand by the side of the best of the debates in the Imperial Parliament. He believed that one of the greatest messages that the British race gave to the world was the message of Self-Government. People in Great Britain believed that Self-Government, with all its mistakes and drawbacks, was in the long run the best form of Government, and he believed that the British race could not refuse to make a trial of the same principles wherever they were responsible for the happiness of the people. Concluding, he said that he was sure that the Indian legislature which had begun with such marked success would prove to future historians as the greatest landmark in the development of their various races.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CHAMBERS.

Mr. Pickford, proposing the toast of the Council of State, said that they the members of the Legislative Assembly were prepared to co-operate with them in the fuliest possible manner in making the great experiment in which they were engaged a success. They would give them further assurance that they regarded the two Chambers not as antagonists, but as supplementary to each other.

Mr. Sastri, responding to the toast, said that he had no hesitation in joining with Mr. Pickford in hoping that not only the Council of State, but the Legislative Assembly as a whole would develop slowly but surely into sister insitutions growing side by side, strengthening and fortifying each other, instead of merely bewildering and weakening each other.

TWIN BROTHERS.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, in proposing the toast of the Legislative Assembly, said that it was a very good idea of the framers of the Reforms Report to have adopted the example of Dominions and brought into existence two Houses of Parliament in their country. Both these bodies he hoped would not work in a step-brotherly fashion, but whole-heartedly and hand in hand like twin brothers.

RUMOURED BOMBARDMENT OF NAJAF.

VICEROY'S REASSURING REPLY TO SHIA DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 16.

A deputation of leading representatives of the Shia community waited on His Excellency the Governor, yesterday. They represented the consternation into which the community has been thrown by the rumoured reports that Mujtahids have been poisoned in Mesopotamia, and that the British have bombed the sacred place of Najaf. His Excellency categorically denied these rumours in the following reply:—

"I am glad to be able to inform you, after reference to Government of India, that there is no foundation for the rumours that Mujtahids have been poisoned and that the sacred place of Najaf has been bombarded by the British. Both these statements are false. Two Mujtahids have died of old age, after long illness. There has been no suspicion of poisoning and Najaf has not been bombarded by British troops or any troops under British Officers. The rumours referred to have obviously been circulated by wicked men in the hope of compromising your loyalty to Government. I am glad to be able to relieve your anxiety.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

work of the Veterinary assistants was very good, as he had personally observed it. They must give some breathing time to the Minister to do all he can. He opposed the resolution.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said they wanted a large number of people of ordinary qualifications, rather than men of the highest qualifications, for their present requirements. If they raised the qualifications they would have to pay higher salaries.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan moved:

"That this Council recommends that one-fifth of the gross Excise Revenue of each district should be made over to the Local Board of that district for sanitation and education."

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

CITY'S DACOITIES AND POLICE FORCE

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved:

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in view of several dacoities and thefts recently committed in Bombay he will be pleased to take steps to replenish the depleted police force and if necessary to increase the same."

He said the police force in the city was short by 436 men and seven officers, and dacoities had increased consequently.

Mr. M. H. Hayward was willing to accept the resolution. The scale of salaries had been increased in order to get the necessary number of men. It was also the intention of Government to increase the armed police in the city.

Mr. Bole supported the resolution.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai suggested that the Municipal Corporation should be asked to bear the burden.

Mr. Ibrahimji Haji opposed the resolution, as he thought dacoities were due more to high prices and the famine conditions than to the depletion of Police force.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir complained that the Municipal Corporation was a loser by the arrangement they had come to over the police charges. Whereas the Municipality's expenditure over Medical relief and education had increased sevenfold, Government's burden on account of the police charges had only increased two and half-times.

Rao Bahadur H. P. Desai said the Bombay City spent the lion's share of provincial revenues, compared with the sum it contributed to it. Government should relax the vigour of the Arms Act rather than increase the police force.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. Surve also supported.

Dr. Batliwalla in replying to the debate said the city was flooded by the mofussilites who required protection. The dacoits also came from the mofussil.

Mr. Hayward supported the resolution. The resolution was then passed.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. D. A. Vichare of Kolhapur moved that:

"This Council recommends that appointments in public offices filled by the Provincial Service shall be regulated in proportion of populations and that the election of candidates by competition, merit or recommendation shall be made from the respective division with power to the authorities concerned to fill up the vacancies temporarily in such cases where candidates from other divisions be not available."

Mr. Vichare pleaded for special treatment for the backward communities according to their communal strength. Government must encourage the backward communities.

Rao Bahadur G. S. Garud opposed the resolution and said they must look to the qualifications of members and the public interests and not to the interests of particular communities.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi opposed the resolution as it was against the principles on which the "New Era" was founded. They had all sorts of elements in the Government service, and how was it possible for them to drive away these people? The Native States always asked for the loan of Government officers, and in Kathiawar the higher offices were occupied by these people. They did that for the sake of efficiency and not for anything else.

"IMPRACTICABLE."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia opposed the motion as it was impracticable. It would perpetuate racial and communal differences which they were anxious to avoid. They must first deserve and then desire. If they gave appointment according to communal strength then the result would be that the intelligent minorities would suffer. The Parsis he incidentally mentioned had themselves suffered, but they had not complained.

Mr. Ligadi supported in Marathi.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji supported the resolution.

Mr. G. N. Chitale rose to a point of order as the resolution was detrimental to public interests.

The President said it was derogatory to the Governor to say so. He had approved of the resolution and the President had no right to object to it.

Mr. Haji in conclusion said equal opportunities should be given to all.

EFFICIENCY THE SOLE TEST.

Mr. G. K. Chitale said the resolution required a calmer atmosphere for delebration. The underlying object of the resolution had his entire sympathy. As far as inequalities were concerned, other things being equal, the proposition had his entire support. But he found certain principles in the resolution which were almost revolutionary. He had not yet seen in any civilised country, let alone this unfortunate country of many races and many creds, the services being recruited upon a division of classes or casts or creeds or any other matters. Efficiency was the sole test in all civilised countries and Government had been insisting upon that of course. It was a legitimate grievance to say that the forward communities had been in front for a long time, and the other communities might be given an opportunity by declaring the innings closed as in practice they had made a sufficient number of runs. Other things being equal, Government would welcome them. If they adopted the resolution he did not know where important minorities like the Mahomedans would be. Besides, there were so many differences in castes that it would be impossible to slassify them. Speaking for himself, he would welcome the day when Brahmins as a class would not seek to enter public service unless they were called upon to do so. The present move was directed against the Brahmin community, and he would welcome the day when the Brahmins ceased to enter public services for if they had brains they would get their value anywhere else. It was one thing to say that the backward communities should be given equal opportunities, and another thing to say that the State was bound to fill up vacancies upon communal considerations. He was afraid the nation which filled up Government posts by communal considerations would not last long. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai said if they supported the resolution they would have to give preference to the aborigines of this country. Efficiency must be the test, and he came from the same backward community about which complaint were made. They had neither big *sardars* nor rich landlords like the Marathas, but he was still opposed to the resolution. If they followed the principle enunciated by the mover then there would be a cataclysm [illegible]. The Brahmins had preserved the traditions and civilisation during the most difficult times.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye asked what would be the effect of accepting the resolution. If a certain proportion of the appointments were reserved for them, the effect would be still worse. Equal opportunities did not mean putting certain communities on the top of others. There were no special opportunities for higher classes. He would do his best to advance the interests of the backward communities. He did not want to indulge in any recriminations, for the sooner they forget all those differances the better it would be for all of them. It would be obviously impossible to carry out this principle in practice, and it would be a bad day for the country when this principle ran riot in India. If they followed the principle in the Government of this country it would be disastrous to the country.

At this stage the Council adjourned. It will meet to-day at 2 p.m.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE PUBLISHED IN VERNACULARS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 16.

After questions the resolution which took a great deal of time was moved by a Hindi member that all discussions and speeches in the council should be made in Hindi. It was pointed out that it was not in the power of the local legislature to change the statutory ruling under the Government of India Act that all proceedings shall be in English. The part of the resolution relating to arguments and speeches made in English was rendered into Hindi for the benefit of only Hindi knowing members was put to vote and carried.

In reply to Mr. Jaswal's resolution regarding establishment of an Ayurvedic school it was stated that the Government attitude was sympathetic and that they would consider any well considered schemes coming up with favour. The resolution regarding the appointment of a committee moved by Mr. Nandagavali for the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes with special reference to opening public services and to provide educational facilities to them was carried.

Mr. Parekh moved the resolution that Council proceedings should be published in English and Hindi. Amendments were moved by two other members that they should be also published in Marathi for the benefit of Marathi knowing people. The Government reply was that publication in Hindi and Marathi would entail more cost which Government was not in a position to bear owing to their present financial stringency and that the Government press was not in a position to cope with more work. Non-official members pressed that Marathi publication was as essential as Hindi in order to popularies the new system of Government. Being put to division it was carried.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dixit recommended the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to report on retrenchment in the present cost of administration.

Mr. Dravid opposed the resolution while suggesting the appointment of a permanent standing committee which would serve as a permanent machine to thrash out the whole question carefully. Mr. K. P. Pandey while supporting Mr. Dixit pointed out that the powers of the public accounts committee to be appointed were limited to audit only. Mr. Staben on behalf of Government replied that it can also suggest retrenchment wherever necessary and recommended the appointment of permanent standing committee which would be the proper agency. Consequently, the resolution was withdrawn. In view of the publication of the Jail's Commission report the resolution moved by Mr. Dixit regarding treatment of political prisoners was withdrawn. The Council adjourned till to morrow.

A mass meeting at Ouanggo is reported to have decided to hold three days' sabbath equivalent to a hartal next week, coincident with Mr. U. Ottama's appearance before the magistrate. Four hundred magistrates are reported to have resigned. Burman papers favour Mr. Ottama's refusal of legal aid for defence.

REICHSTAG DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GERMAN STATES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

A Berlin message states that the differences between the German states were evidenced in the Reichstag to-day when Simons speaking on the bill for prohibiting the Universities and the Veterans' Rifle Sporting Clubs and kindred organisations from concerning themselves in military matters, with a view to the carying out of the articles 177 and 178 of the Treaty of Versailles said, that whatever Germany thought of the application of the sanctions, she was not relieved of the obligations to disarm. He failed to understand Bavaria's exaggerated excitement as she was not concerned in the sanctions directly. He was aempting to reach an undersanding with Bavaria but he emphasised that Germany was bound hand and foot by the Treaty and could not break the bonds by telling the Entente that they had violated it. He refused to accept in the last extremity the sacrifice of the youth which had escaped the war. The bill was referred to the Extraordinary Committee.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF PERSIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas Cape asked whether the evacuation of all the British officers and N. C. Os. in the South Persia Rifles on March 31st had been decided upon.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that the Government was still giving attention to the matter.

PERSIA'S APPLICATION TO POWERS FOR TECHNICAL OFFICERS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth answered in the affirmative the question whether the Persian Government had applied to Belgium, France and Sweden for the assistance of technical officers.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

SPEEDY SIGNATURE ANTICIPATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

Negotiations for Russian trade agreement are proceeding satisfactorily and well-informed quarters are confidently anticipating speedy signature, possibly to-morrow.

THE KRONSTADT OUTBREAK

REBELS LIKELY TO BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 17.

The Bolshevik censorship concerning the Kronstadt outbreak is very strict. It appears, however, that the rebels while still unsubdued are suffering from grave shortage of foodstuffs and probably the Soviet will be able to strave them out if the Reds remain loyal. Meanwhile Kronstadt continues to bombard the coast railway between Petrograd and the Krasnaya gorsk.

SIR ALI IMAM LEAVES FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

Sir Syed Ali Imam left for India this morning.

TALAAT BAY.

SHOT DEAD IN BERLIN BY A PERSIAN

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 17.

Berlin.—Talaat Bey, the Turkish ex-Grand Vizier, who has been living here for the past two years under an assumed name and who, it is reported, was about to leave for Anatolia to assume leadership of Nationalist Government, has been shot dead in a street by a Persian. The motive for crime is said to be the revenge for the Turkish Treatment of Armenia.

TEA-MANAGER'S LIBEL ACTION WITHDRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. March 17.

The libel action by Mr. Harold Martin Marshall of Assam against the Kamalpur Estates Limited, or which he was the manager during the war, was to-day settled in the King's Bench, the defendants withdrawing alleged libellous statements and apologising, recognising that the plaintiff was always a loyal servant of the company and that there was no foundation for any imputation against his loyalty to Britain and agreeing to pay the plaintiff a substantial sum.

EXCHANGE SITUATION.

COMPROMISE, THE BEST SOLUTION.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 17.

The Council of State met this morning at Metcalfe House. Nine questions were asked. In reply to Mr. Khaparde's question regarding Indianisation of the Indian Educational Service, the Home Member gave a detailed explanation and concluded by reminding the questioner of the proportion which existed at present. On the 1st of July, 1915 the number of Europeans in this Service was 201 and that of Indians 5. The percentage of Indians to the total number was 242 on the 1st March, 1921. The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Service was 295 and of Indians 111. The proportion of Indians to the total number was thus 35 12.

The next most important question discussed was about the Exchange situation. Mr. Kale moved that a resolution recommending the urgent necessity of an enquiry by a special representative committee into the Exchange situation with a view to suggest suitable remedies to relieve the existing tension connected therewith, and to consider whether it was not desirable to propose an alteration in the Exchange value of the rupee fixed by law and a modification of the currency system, so as to place it on a gold standard basis. Mr. Kale narrated the difficulties of the importers owing to the present crisis, and said "an effort must be made to meet a strong feeling in the country."

Sir Alexander Murray after a lengthy explanation concluded that the "best solution would be for both sides to agree on a compromise."

Sir Maneckji Dadabhai said the problem had immense difficulties, but no Imperial Committee could solve it.

Mr. Froom said the salvation of the present condition of affairs was the revival of the export trade which alone could restore a favourable balance of trade. He opposed the resolution.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

(Report of proceedings after lunch were not received till we went to press.)

HINDU UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS OF HOOLIGANS

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, March 16.

To-day is the third day of the Benares Hindu University examination. As was apprehended some hooligans in the name of Non-Cooperation appeared at the entrance to the examination hall and attempted to obstruct the ingress of examinees by lying down at the doorstep. The attitude of students and professors helped the avoidance of mischief. The former who were keen to get in managed to effect entrance by jumping over men, improvising a flying bridge and by removing the bars of a window. The professors and the Principal preserved commendable patience by letting the obstructionists have a long rope. On the second day their tactics took a different shape. A number of men squatted on the ground in front of the entrance and in spite of the persuassions of prominent Hindu and Mahomedan non-cooperators not to obstruct, they did not desist but fuckily again all examinees went in somehow. Only one man who bragged that he had sat for his examination the previous day by mistake did not enter the examination hall.

This morning again obstruction was offered, but in a novel way. Men appeared at three of the entrances from an early hour, sat down on small grass mats turning their beads and invoking the aid of providence to make all examinees unsuccessful. To add to their poltroonery they heaped a number of beads on a mat in front so that any one attempting to get in was bound to cross it which they thought boys would be afraid of. Still all the examinees found their way in spite of the loud curses of the rowdies, who turned a deaf ear to local non-cooperation leaders and indulged in obnoxious language against the staff.

BENGAL COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

At to-day's Bengal Council meeting, discussion on demands for grant continued and the amendment refusing the demand of Rs. 1,30,000 for provision for preparation of paper-books in the High Court, which was discussed for two hours yesterday and one hour to-day, was carried by a large majority. Another amendment reducing the amount provided in the Budget for the continuance of the post of Additional Legal Remembrancer, was also carried.

In connection with looting of markets in Eastern Bengal, a Calcutta vernacular paper published serious allegations against Mr. Dwijendra Nath Ghose, Police Inspector. The latter brought a damage suit against the paper, the cost being borne by the Government. In reply to a question asked in council, Sir Henry Wheeler said that Government has uptodate expended Rs. 88,883 in that case.

LORD SINHA'S CIRCULAR.

A COOPERATOR'S LAST HOPE.

"I SHALL NOT HESITATE TO STRIKE."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The following is the full text of the speech of Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha in moving the adjournment of the Bihar Legislative Council to draw the attention of the Government to their Circular in regard to Non-Co-operation and the repressive policy that followed thereon:—

"Opposed by a sense of heavy responsibility, I rise to propose that the House do adjourn to consider the recent circular issued on behalf of the Government to all the District officers of the Province with regard to the attitude which they should adopt in connection with the Non-Co-operation movement.

I am aware that the first duty of the State is to maintain law and order, but although law is "unspeakably precious and order is a daughter of heaven", it often happens that beneath the velvet gloves of law and order is hidden the mailed first of militarism; and when the Government oversteps all legitimate bounds in its over anxiety to scent dangers where none exists to dream of things that exist only in imagination, it is apt to stir up popular feelings and to rouse the sentiments of bitterness and hatred. It is then the duty of every honest friend of Government, every dutiful Councillor, to remind the Government that it is doing something which may not be to the good either of the Government or of the people. Therefore, with great respect, for the Government of this province, without any idea of embarrassing it but only with the idea of serving my country and my Government, I request the Government to cry halt to this policy to undertake some retrospective review of the situation so that they may know exactly the state of things prevailing in the province and find out the remedy that may legitimately be applied.

THE CIRCULAR.

Now, coming to the circular itself, the three parts in which the circular can ultimately be analysed are as follows:—

In the first paragraph the Chief Secretary to the Government says, "Let us now give a godbye to the circular issued by the Government of India in November last because that circular has been misapprehended by Government servants and by the people." "Misapprehended" is a word that has deluded many, whether that circular has been misapprehended or whether the recent circular has been misconceived, and misapprehended? What is the result of this circular? No less than 17 cases of proceedings under Sec. 144 and 16 cases under Sec. 107 have been taken. Is it an achievement which any Government much less a civilized Government like ours would feel proud of? What had happened since the original Circular of November was issued? There was no necessity for doing all these things. There was only great anxiety on the part of men on the spot to show loyalty to the Government and to crush a movement which they considered dangerous to public peace. If within a few days, within a month's time so many criminals have arisen who are to be dealt with not in the ordinary Courts of law, but some special powers, which is provided by the Criminal Procedure Code, must be applied to them, what does it reflet? Does it not reflect that there is a want of statesmanship in the Government? Does it not show a mishanding of the situation?

Coming to the next paragraph of the circular, it asks the Government officials to non-co-operate with the non-co-operators and not to have any connection with them at all, not to go to their meetings, and not listen to their speeches. What does this mean? Is it helping a movement that is against the Government or is it trying to get out of it by a curious process that is unintelligible to me as an ordinary layman?

The next thing that the circular states is still more curious. Being panic-sticken by something which we do not know, the Government being over-anxious to protect the life and liberty of persons whom we do not know whether they exist, the Government gives a carte-blanche to the men on the spot and asks them to use "every means" I suppose I am reading the circular aright:—

The hon. Mr. Rainy—Every means in their power.

Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha.—Certainly I was adding that—"to use every means" in their power". I never meant to mis-read the circular. But what means have they not got in their power? If they only chose to exercise every means in their power to combat this movement the aspirations of the people whether they be legitimate or whether for the time being they be considered illegimate will be crushed to death.

Other Amazing Circulars.

Now, this is a brief analysis of the circular. What has been the result of it? The result is apparent. This circular has brought forth another circular which is still more amazing. I think all the members of this Council must by this time have read a humourous circular issued by Mr. Lee who is a responsible officer at Sitamarhi. It asks the presidents of village Panchayets to quadruple the number of village Chaukidars and tell them to do everything they can and it even promises them some reward and declares that extra assessment in consequence of the appointment of extra chaukidars should be made as far as possible on villages and tolas, where lawlessness has made the appointments necessary. This is a curious order. It leaves entirely in the hands of some irresponsible persons to determine where lawlessness exists and who are going to pay the taxes to meet the expenses of those persons that are creating lawlessness.

In another instance this same amiable gentleman goes to a public meeting, assumes the role of a teacher of a Pathshala and slaps a Sadhu who was speaking on a subject he did not understand. After that the Sadhu is kept confined without any charge being framed against him for reasons we do not know.

The third instance is in connection with Mr. Rajendra Prasad, one of the veteran leaders of this Province who was served with a notice asking him not to go to Arrah merely because his presence would cause annoyance to a number of school boys there. Is not Babu Rajendra Prasad a lover of education? Is he not a person who is incapable of disturbing even a fly? Many members in this council know him to be a man incapable of doing any harm to anybody. By nature he is a law-abiding person, will the presence of such a man endanger, in the least, the peace of the town?

Next comes another curious circular issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhabua, probably in anticipation of the visit of Babu Rajendra Prasad, asking men not to hold any public meeting not **only** on public roads or in public parks, but **also** in any other private place. The Seditious Meetings Act did not apply to Bhabua. I do know under what law that notice was issued. These are some of the instances, some of the glaring effects of the resolution issued by the Government.

"UNTENABLE".

Now, the question which we are entitled to ask we who are the honest supports of Government, who are the honest servants of our country, the question which we are entitled to ask is, "what are you aiming at"? Do you want to combat violence or do you want to combat the Non-co-operation movement even if it continues to be non-violent? If you want to suppress violence, we are with you. The greatest leaders of the Non-co-operation movement will be your greatest supporters in this respect. But if for the lawlessness of a handful of men who call themselves non-co-operators, you damn the Non-co-operation movement itself, then I say, you might as well condemn Christianity because Miss. Edith Cavell was murdered by a Christian race. Because Capt. Fryat was tortured to death by a people who call themselves Christians because it was a Christian race that went and spread panic and destruction on the fair fields of Belgium and Italy. This is a position which is untenable and I suppose this is an argument which could not be seriously advanced. What then do you desire to do? Do you condemn the methods which the non-co-operators had adopted. Certainly not, what are their methods? Their methods consist in the encouragement of the use of Charkas or spinning wheels, the establishment of arbitration courts and other necessary things which the Governemnt themselves have tried to popularize. What do you think the non-co-operators are aming at? What is their ideal? Their ideal is "Swaraj", the very word which has been uttered by the King Emperor himself. What is it that you condemn them for we do not understand. The only inference which the people will be left to draw is that the Government ultimately want to crush the legitimate aspirations of the people. If you are of that opinion, come forward and declare openly that you will not allow our people and cherish their legitimate aspirations. Then we will also revise our ideas and see where we stand.

I began by saying that I am a supporter of law and order and during the brief career of my life as a Councillor I have supported the Government and the Ministers as much as lay in my power. I have been attempting to do that, because I believe I have some faith in the good sense of the Government. I believe that our Ministers would do all in their power to save the country from being visited by such destructive implements.

Last Belief.

If nothing is done now to relieve popular anxiety, then I shall be very much pained to say that this last belief in our hearts will be shattered. I do not say this to condemn the new reformed Government, but because I am more anxious than any one in this province to see that this Reform succeeds. If it is to succeed, it has to show to the people that the Government exists for the good of the people and not that the Government will use every instrument of destruction to crush the aspirations of the people. If you want that there should be popular support, you should invite a conference of the Members of this Council, those who are going to co-operate with the Government, and ask them to help you, to join hands with you and to point out to the people that Non-Co-operation is illogical and that it is a bad thing. I do not see anybody in this hall will refuse to give you his help and support. If you want to do that, you have only to make public announcement of your policy. Let nothing be hidden in your sleeve. Let your cards be open. That is the only purpose for which I have been reduced to the painful necessity of moving for an adjournment.

There is one last word which I will say. I have been a supporter of the Government, I am proud to say so. I beseech you, I pray you, I beg of you, to abandon this policy. But even if you will not do so, then I make bold to assert that I shall not hesitate to strike, to strike hard and to strike persistently until this policy is abandoned and all obstacles in the path of our national development are removed.

PROPOSED SILVER DUTY.

WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE LEVIED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposal of Mr. Price in the Legislative Assembly about a Duty on Silver is evoking a good deal of discussion and strong protests from those interested. With your permission I would like to place before your readers the various aspects of the question that require consideration.

First, let us consider the raison-d'etre of this proposal. It arises from our parlous exchange position of to-day. Exports are still far below normal. Imports are no doubt diminishing too but they are still sufficiently heavy to outweigh the effect of our exports and to carry exchange down. The question to be considered is.

1. Is it advisable to steady exchange.
2. If it is advisable how are we to go about it.

I do not think there is much difference of opinion as regards the first point viz advisability of steadying exchange. We know but too well the critical situation of the various markets due to the severe fall in exchange rates. If anything can be done to arrest a further fall and thus avert further disastrous consequences to the import trade (which cannot fail to react on other trades too) all will agree that we should take suitable steps to achieve this end. I have already pointed out on a previous occasion that even scientifically the Government is bound (under the Gold Exchange Standard) to prevent rates from falling below 1sh. 4d. and I will not labour the point again here except to emphasise that both scientifically and as a question of practical politics too it is highly desirable to now do something to steady exchange.

This being granted the next question to consider is. How are we to do it? A little reflection will show that the most natural solution would be some action by which our balance of trade could be righted or at least square. This can be done by either increasing our exports or reducing our imports.

Increasing our exports is really not in our hands as it means making other countries buy more of our goods and we cannot compel anyone to buy more than he wants to. This remedy is, therefore, beyond our powers.

On the other hand, reducing our imports means ourselves refraining from buying other peoples' goods. Nobody can compel us to buy unless we want to. Therefore this remedy is entirely one in our own hands.

The next point to consider is—which of our imports can be reduced without harm to the ultimate economic interests of the country? A careful consideration of the various commodities imported will show that every one of them with few exceptions is a necessity to one class or another and that the artificial stoppage of them will do more harm than good. Of the few exceptions the value of all except glod and silver is not of sufficient importance to appreciably affect our present balance of trade, and besides, the trade depression is automatically tending to discourage such imports.

Coming to Gold and Silver, we find that Gold is to-day not only not being imported but is even exported. On the other hand we see silver being very heavily imported to-day and it is common knowledge among the Banking Community that it is the demand for remittance against silver purchases that has been depressing exchange for the past few months. Therefore, if we take any steps to reduce silver imports for the time being there is no question, but that the Exchange would be much steadier. The next question is:—

Should we take any steps to reduce or prevent the further imports of silver and if so what should be those steps?

Already there has been considerable opposition to any such proposals. The main objections are well stated by the Financial Correspondent of the "Times of India" in its issue of the 12th instant. They are in brief as follows:—

1. A Duty on silver is calculated to hamper the economic advancement of the people of India.
2. That by far the larger portion of our Currency is based on silver rupees.
3. That a Duty on Silver would prevent Bombay from being the largest bullion market in the world which it is in a fair way to be.
4. That the Duty is in effect a levy on the petty savings of the masses.
5. That India is parting with dear gold and replacing with cheap silver which is an advantageous exchange for the country.

Let us examine these objections:—

The first, about economic advancement of the people being hampered by their being prevented from buying silver freely is one I fail to understand. I can well understand argument for free import of raw material, machinery, etc., etc., on the ground of economic development. Silver is only good for hoarding either as bars or as ornaments, and, to the extent that Indian capital gets locked up in such silver hoards instead of fructifying its fields or factories, *the import of silver is really an impediment* to the economic development of India.

As to Bombay becoming the largest bullion market in the world I beg to express my doubts. We are in no better position in this respect than Shanghai. In fact we are worse off as silver is the standard metal of China and it is not our standard metal to-day. Shanghai is also centrally situated between the Pacific coast of America which supplies most of the silver and India, which is the only important buyer excepting China itself. There is no duty on silver there. And yet, with these advantages Shanghai has failed to become the world's silver market. There are other factors that govern the situation which I need not go into to-day.

As for the argument that the duty is in effect a levy on the petty savings of the people I beg to say that if it at all deters them from keeping their saving in such a dangerous form, I would welcome the step. All commodities are returning to normal and silver is fairly on the way and must sooner or later go back to its pre-war normal say 24 to 25d. This will mean even at Rs. 15 to the £ about *Rs. 60 per 100 tolas* for the silver for which the masses are now paying over Rs. 90. If the Government perseveres in its policy of establishing the 2sh. rate we might see silver at as low as Rs. 40 per 100 tolas. In other words the masses will, in their day of need, *find half their savings gone*, as they did in the years after the closing of the mints.

In so far as silver is needed for ornaments, it does not now stand in a different category from say Diamonds and the tax cannot be objected to on this score.

I also doubt if it is to the advantage of this country to give away its gold in exchange for a (from an economic point of view) unnecessary article like silver. We all want (or say we want) the gold standard and yet allow our gold to be wasted this way. Let us look at what England and Japan are doing to-day.

The only sound objection to a Duty on silver would be that it might so raise the internal price as to tend to the melting down of the rupee. I was one of those who advocated a removal of the duty two years ago when our comage situation was precarious. However, to-day the case is entirley different. There is no danger of scarcity of rupees now, because there is plenty of silver obtainable and Government can buy and coin it if needed. I do not think this necessity will at all arise in the next 12 months.

I hope the above will convince your readers that the arguments against a duty on silver are not as strong as they might have appeared at first sight, and that on the contrary there is much to be said in favour of it. For one thing it will tend to keep up the internal price of silver and to that extent safe-guard the savings of the masses in the shape of silver from undue depreciation.

I, however, think that the duty will not fulfil the object we have immediately in view viz. the improvement of our exchange position. The need of this is urgent while the duty will work slowly. People have been used to prices of 110 and 115 for silver for the past few years and will not be sufficiently deterred by such a duty as to make an appreciable reduction in our imports.

I would rather suggest an embargo on the imports for the next 12 months so as to give our exports a chance to assert themselves. If the next monsoon is reasonably good and European situation even slightly better than it is to-day our trade balance will soon right itself and then if we must have this luxury (Silver) we can allow it to come in again. Those who want to invest in it to-day can keep their money for 12 months and will probably be all the better for it as they will to my mind then get a good deal more silver for the same money.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, March 16.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S AND COL O'BRIEN'S PORTRAITS

TO BE REMOVED FROM GUJRANWALA MUNICIPAL HALL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 15.

The Gujranwala Municipality has passed a resolution to the effect that the portraits of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Col. O'Brien be removed from the municipal hall and that a city gate and a public road named respectively after the two ex-officials should cease to be so associated with their names.

KEYE'S DIVORCE CASE

"ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY OF LEGAL FLAW"

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 16.

Much feeling has been roused regarding Captain Keye's Divorce Case.

The "Daily Post," while urging an immediate clear defination of "this astounding discovery of legal flaw", says the decision is fraught with most startling, if not terrible, possibilities to many innocent persons.

BANNU KHILAFAT WORKER ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 15.

The President of the Khilafat Committee, Banu, wires that Mr. Burhan Shah, Secretary, Khilafat Marmasha Kbel, while preaching non-violent non-cooperation and boycott of the horse show was arrested. He refused to furnish security and is confined in Kurramghari fort.

TREATY WITH EGYPT.

INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED.

MILNER MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying memorandum is the result of conversations held in London in June to August, 1920, between Lord Milner and the members of the special mission to Egypt and Zaghlul Pasha and the members of the Egyptian Delegation, in which conversations Adli Pasha also took part.

It outlines a policy for the settlement of the Egyptian question in the best interest both of Great Britian and Egypt.

The members of the Mission are prepared to recommend the British Government to adopt the policy indicated in the memorandum if they are satisfied that Zaghlul Pasha and the delegation are likewise prepared to advocate it, and will use all their influence to obtain the assent of an Egyptian National Assembly to the conclusion of such a treaty as is contemplated in articles 3 and 4

It is clear that unless both parties are cordially united in supporting it, the policy here suggested cannot be pursued with success. (Signed) Milner.

I. In order to establish the independence of Egypt on a secure and lasting basis it is necessary that the relations between Great Britain and Egypt should be precisely defined, and the privileges and immunities now enjoyed in Egypt by the Capitulatory Powers should be modified and rendered less injurious to the interests of the country.

II. These ends cannot be achieved without further negotiations between accredited representatives of the British and Egyptian Governments repectively, in the one case, and between the British Government and the Governments of the Capitulatory Powers in the other case.

Such negotiations will be directed to arriving at definite agreements on the following lines:

THE TREATY

III. As between Egypt and Great Britian a treaty will be entered into under which Great Britain will recognise the independence of Egypt as a constitutional monarachy with representative institutions, and Egypt will confer upon Great Britain such rights as are necessary to safeguard her special interests and to enable her to furnish the gurantees which must be given to foreign Powers to secure the relinquishment of their capitulatory rights.

2 By the same treaty an alliance will be concluded between Great Britain and Egypt by which great Britain well undertake to support Egypt in defending the integrity of her territory, and Egypt will undertake, in case of war, even when the integrity of Egypt is not affected, to render to Great Britain all the assistance in her power within her own borders, including the use of her harbours, aerodromes, and means of communication for military purposes.

IV. The treaty will embody stipulations to the following effect:

1. Egypt will enjoy the right to representation in foreign countries. In the absence of any duly accredited Egyptian representative, the Egyptian Government confide its interests to the case of the British representative. Egypt will undertake not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or will create difficulties for Great Britain, and will also undertake not to enter into any agreement with a foreign Power which is prejudicial to British interests.

2. Egypt will confer on Great Britain the right to maintain a military force on Egyptian soil for the protection of her Imperial communications. The treaty will fix the place where the force shall be quartered, and will regulate any subsidiary matters which require to be arranged. The presence of this force shall not constitute in any manner a military occupation of the country or prejudice the rights of the Government of Egypt.

3. Egypt will appoint in concurrence with his Majesty's Government a Financial Adviser, to whom shall be entrusted in due course the powers at present exercised by the Commissioners of the Debt, and who will be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for all other matters on which they may desire to consult him.

4. Egypt will appoint in concurrence with his Majesty's Government an official in the Ministry of Justice who shall enjoy the right of access to the Minister. He shall be kept fully informed on all matters connected with the administration of the law as affecting foreigners, and will also be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for consultation on any matter connected with the efficient maintenance of law and order.

5. In view of the contemplated transfer to his Majesty's Government of the rights hitherto exercised under the regime of the Capitulations by the various foreign Governments, Egypt recognises the right of Great Britain to intervene through her representative in Egypt to prevent the application to foreigners of any Egyptian law now requiring foreign consent, and Great Britain on her side undertakes not to exercise this right except in the case of laws inequitably discriminating against foreigners in the matter of taxation or inconsistent with the principles of legislation common to all the Capitulatory Powers.

(7) The engagements of British and other foreign officers and administrative officials who entered into the service of the Egyptian Government before the coming into force of the treaty may be terminated at the instance of either the officials themselves or the Egyptian Government at any time within two years after the coming into force of the treaty.

The pension or compensation to be accorded to officials retiring under this provision in addition to that provided by the existing law shall be determined by the treaty. In cases where no advantage is taken of this arrangement, existing terms of service will remain unaffected.

Constituent Assembly.

V. This treaty will be submitted to the approval of a Constituent Assembly, but it will not come into force until after the agreements with foreign Powers for the closing of their consular courts and the decrees for the reorganisation of the mixed tribunals have come into operation.

VI. This Constituent Assembly will also be charged with the duty of framing a new organic statute in accordance with the provisions of which the Government of Egypt will in future be conducted.

This statute will embody provisions for the Ministers being responsible to the Legislature.

It will also provide for religious toleration for all persons, and for the due protection of the rights of foreigners.

VII. The necessary modifications in the regime of the Capitulations will be secured by agreements to be concluded by Great Britain with the various Capitulatory for the closing of the foreign consular courts so as to render possible the reorganisation and extension of the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals and the application to all foreigners in Egypt of the legislation (including legislation imposing taxation) enacted by the Egyptian Legislature.

Forcign Consuls.

VIII. These agreements will provide for the transfer to H. M. Government of the rights previously exercised under the regime of the Capitulations by the various foreign Governments. They will also contain stipulations to the following effect:—

(a) No attempt will be made to discriminate against the nationals of a Power which agrees to close its consular courts, and such nationals shall enjoy in Egypt the same treatment as British subjects.

(b) The Egyptian nationality law will be founded on the Jus Sanguinis, so that the children born in Egypt of a foreigner will enjoy the nationality of their father, and will not be claimed as Egyptian subjects.

(c) Consular officers of the foreign Powers shall be acorded in Egypt the same status as foreign consuls enjoy in England.

(d) Existing treaties and conventions to which Egypt is party on matters of commerce and navigation, including postal and telegraphic conventions, will remain in force.

Pending the conclusion of special agreements to which she is a party, Egypt will apply the treaties in force between Great Britian and the foreign Powers concerned on questions affected by the closing of the consular courts, such as extradition treaties, for the surrender of seamen deserts, &c., as also treaties of a polltical nature, weather multilateral or bilateral e.g. arbitration conventions and the various conventions relating to the conduct of hostilities.

(e) The liberty to maintain schools and to teach the language of the foreign country concerned will be guaranteed, provided that such schools are subject in all respects to the laws applicable generally to European schools in Egypt.

(f) The liberty to maintain or organise religious and charitable foundations, such as hospitals, &c., will also be guranteed.

The treaties will also provide for the necessary changes in the Commission of the Debt and the elimination of the international element in the Alexandria Board of Health.

IX. The legislation rendered necessary by the aforesaid agreements between Great Britian and the foreign Powers will be effected by decrees to be issued by the Egyptian Government.

A decree shall be enacted at the same time validating all measures, legislative, administrative, or judicial, taken under martial law.

X. The decree for the reorganisation of the mixed tribunals will provide for conferring upon these tribunals all jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the foreign consular courts, while leaving the jurisdiction of the native courts untouched.

XI. After the coming into force of the treaty referred to in article 3, Great Britain will communicate its terms to foreign Powers, and will support an application by Egypt for admission as a member of the League of Nations.

The Burma oil company strike extended to the company's office at Rangoon, where clerks and boatmen employed by the company, the total exceeding 8,000 have struck work. Other oil companies adjoining B. O. C. promise favourable consideration of their employees claims. No disturbances are reported. B. O. C. do not intend ejecting strikers from quarters.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS.

SCARCITY OF SUITABLE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In the course of the administration report of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for 1919-1920, it is stated as follows:—

Prominent mention was made in the Administration Report for 1918-19, namely the year previous to the one under review, of the definite approval by the Corporation and the Government of the Schools Committee's programme of rapid improvement and expansion under a regularly worked out scheme of sustained advance, leading to an early introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in the City and the agreement of Government to pay every year, from 1918-19, onwards, a moiety of the excess expenditure that the Corporation may undergo on Primary Education in the City, over and above the budgetted expenditure for the previous year, namely, Rs. 6,58,175-8-4. The first instalment under the agreement has been duly paid. As the result of further exchange of views, it was settled during the year that the Government should introduce in the Legislature of the Presidency a bill (1) empowering the Corporation to introduce Free and Compulsory Primary Education either for boys alone or for both boys and girls and either all at once throughout the whole City or by Wards and Sections thereof and (2) strengthening the Schools Committee personnel by an increase of the number of its members from 12 to 16, the four new members to be chosen by the Corporation but from outside the ranks of its members, and two of them being ladies. A bill was to introduced and passed in the Local Council and is now (December 1920) awaiting the final approval of the Government of India.

The work of progress and development has meanwhile gone on apace, and a number of notable measures and incidents of far reaching importance marked the operations of the year. From the point of efficiency and that of peace and content, which are the prime requisites of sustained progres by any public department, first mention may well be made of the fact, that a thorough rehauling of the salaries of all grades of the teachers of the Bombay Municipal Schools on a liberal basis, adequate to meet the needs of the day, was effected from the beginning of the year, and later on, a similar rehauling was effected in the emoluments of the Supervising staff and their office establishments. The relief given, at the time it was given, was right and adequate. The situation in Bombay in regard to general prices and cost of living, has, however, continued to become more and more aggravated and the Schools Committee has willingly proceeded to consider the question of further relief, its deliberations, have a resulted in fresh recommendations, and account of the outcome of which would however find proper place in the Administrative Report of the year next to that of the present one.

Of high importance amongst the events of the year was the gratifying fact that there was a complete recovery from the serious fall in the number of the children attending the Municipal as all other schools in the City, that had taken place in the previous year owing to the heavy calamities of the smallpox and influenza epidemics which ravaged the City in the first part thereof and the series of strikes of mill-hands and others and the cholera epidemic coming on their heels, which signalised the second part. The year previous, namely, 1917-18, had been the year of the greatest boom in the City owing to the war and the abnormal rise of the population of the City was reflected in the abnormal rise in the children attending the Municipal Schools too. The numbers had risen from 23,987 to 28,377—an increase of 4,390, about double the expected increment owing to the triple calamities mentioned above, the numbers fell month after month and the figure reached on 31st March 1919 was 26,832. There has, however, been a full rally and a sustained one. The numbers went up to nearly 29,000 in the cold season, the usual time when Bombay is most full and were on 31st March 1920, the last day of the year under review, 28,238. As against this growth of 1,396 pupils, the increase in the number of schools was 17. The best proof of the solidity of the recovery is to be found in the fact that the average monthly number on the rolls in the schools for 1919-20 rose by 1,638. It was 27,704 as against 26,066 of the last year and 25,103 of the year previous thereto.

It is interesting to compare with the above figures in regard to Municipal Schools, the corresponding figures for the Aided Primary Schools in the City. In 1917-18 there were 156 Aided Schools with 15,907 pupils on the last day of the year. For 1918-19 there were 163 schools with 16,181 pupils. For 1919-20, the Aided Schools were 173 with 16,884 pupils. Thus with 10 more schools they showed in the year an increased attendance of 703.

The number of new schools opened during the year, including 3 Aided Schools, handed over to the Committee by the Proprietors owing to their inability to conduct them in these hard times, was 17, bringing the total number of Municipal Schools to 250.

WANT OF SUITABLE BUILDINGS.

Want of suitable buildings was begun to be felt in the year as a great obstacle to the opening of new schools. The situation seems to be getting more and more grave and may perhaps require some drastic remedies. Besides the three new Girls' schools mentioned above, three old schools were raised to the status of Full Primary Schools and a girl's class attached to the Kamathipura Marathi Nirashrit School.

The number of teachers increased during the year from 1,163 to 1,275. At the end of the year under review, there were in the Committee's service 622 trained teachers out of 1,275 as against 544 out of 1,163 of the previous year, the two percentages being nearly 50 and 47, respectively.

The year under review was the third or the last year of the three years' experimental medical examination of the school children inaugurated in March 1917 with the new special features of (a) intimation to parents and guardians, (b) periodical re-examinations of marked cases and new admissions and (c) the provision of special cards, descriptive of ailments, to be presented at the Municipal Dispensaries as warrants for specially careful treatment. As the result of the experience gained in the course of the present experimental examination a new scheme for work on a revised and extended basis was evolved and sent to the Corporation for approval and sanction for introducing it on a permanent basis from the next year.

The total number of 28,223 pupils shown above was the number on the rolls on 31st March 1920. The average monthly number of pupils for the year was 27,704 as against 26,066 of the previous year. The total number of Boys' Schools was 176 and that of the Girls' Schools 74 and of their pupils, respectively, 20,417 and 7,811. Of these 4 Boys' Schools and 1 Girl's School were Anglo-Vernacular, and 4 Boys' and 3 Girls' Schools were Full Primary ones. Of the 20,417 pupils of the Boys' Schools 2,337 were girls and of the 7,811 pupils of the Girls' Schools 173 were boys

FINANCE.

The opening Balance of the School Fund was Rs. 44,066-2-5. The total income amounted to Rs. 12,85,632-3-5 Rs. 8,83,348-12-8 for the contribution from the Fund for the year was Rs. 9,61,600 regular contribution first given, Rs. 2,29,320 additional contribution for War Allowance and Rs. 46,000 for revision of scales of Teachers' salaries) as against Rs. 8,36,600 (Rs. 7,55,000 regular contribution and Rs. 81,600 additional contribution was for allowance) for the previous year. The income from fees rose from Rs. 43,870-13-0 to Rs. 5,458-10-0. The Trust Fund and other sources yielded Rs. 3,253 15 5 The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 12,87,211-8-11, being Rs. 4,33,774-1-4 in excess of the previous year. Nearly half of this great increase was due to a revised and substantially increased scale of salaries for Teachers having been given effect to, from the beginning of the year under review. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 42,487-2-11. The average cost per pupil including the cost of the supervising establishment comes to 42.4 as against 28.6 of the previous year, the rise being the result of the expenses under War Allowance and revised and raised scales of Teachers' salaries and increase in rents and general rise in the prices of the articles of School equipment. The figur of 42.4 was made up of Rs. 30.6 for teaching, Rs. 7.6 for house rent and Rs. 4.2 miscellaneous.

It has to be mentioned that the above statement takes no account of the special agreement with Government under which they have agreed to pay from 1918-19 half the net expenditure, the Corporation undergoes on Primary Education from year to year, in excess of the net budgetted expenditure for 1917-18. The latter amount is thus a fixed one and is assessed at Rs. 6,58,175. The Government contribution for the year under review under the arrangement mentioned above is calculated to be Rs. 2,90,161.

LATE MR. J. S. KUDALKAR.

A LIBRARY EXPERT

We regret to announce the death, at the early age of 28 after a brief illness at Baroda on Sunday last, of Mr. J. S. Kudalkar Curator of State Libraries, Baroda State. Born in 1882 Mr. Kudalkar passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1897 and came very high among successful candidates and after a brilliant college career graduated in 1901 with distinction. In 1905 he passed the M. A. Examination and became Professor of Sanskrit in the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College of Lahore. After serving there for 2½ years he joined the Baroda Service as a Librarian of the Laxmi Vilas Palace Library of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. In 1911 he took the LL.B. degree. Later on when the Palace Library was converted into the Central Library of the State and the Library Department was organised he was sent to Europe and America by His Highness to study the Library Systems in those places. After a tour in 1913-14 round the world he took charge of the Library Department where he served till his death. The Central Library where he effected several improvements was visited by Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Viceroy and evoked their admiration. Mr. Kudalkar was also known in literary circles. He read two essays at the First Oriental Conference held in Poona in 1919. He was the President of the First All-India Librarians' Conference held in Madras in 1919. He was editing the quarterly magazine "Library Miscellany" for several years. He has written a book on "Library Movement in Baroda State." His death remove one of the foremost experts in the Library Movement in India and a highly respected public servant of the Baroda State.

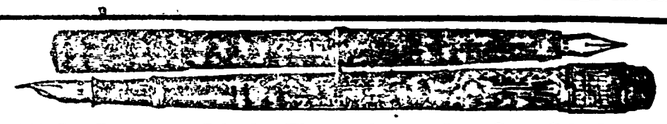
PRINCIPALS IN CONFERENCE.

TO DISCUSS NATIONAL EDUCATION PROBLEMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Mar. 17.

At the requisition of Moulana Mohamedali and Mr. Gidwani, a small Conference of the principals of national colleges and others connnected with national education, is to be convened at Bezwada on the 31st March to discuss the various problems of national education. It has been found convenient to have the meeting at Bezwada as most of the gentlemen expected to attend it are members of the All-India Congress Committee, which meets there on the 31st. Those interested are requested to attend it, and notify the same to Mr. Konda Venkatappiah, Guntur.



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U. P. COUNCIL.

FURTHER VOTING ON GRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 17.

The U. P. Council yesterday continued voting of demands for grants. The Financial Secretary, Mr. Blunt, moved that provision for travelling allowance to members of the Council be reduced by Rs. 50,000. The provision made in the Budget was on the understanding that the Council would sit almost continuously for five months, whereas now the proposal was that they should meet for a week in seven months of the year and for about two weeks extra in March. This would mean that a period of five months would be reduced by about two months. Under these circumstances, money required for travelling allowance would be less and to leave the extra money in the Budget was simply to waste it. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Pundit Gokaranath Misra moved for the reduction of rupees one lakh and a half under "Salaries and Allowances to the Secretariat." He thought the salaries fixed to Council secretaries too high and the members of the Council who were appointed should not get more than Rs. 1,200 a month. The total saving thus effected would be one and a half lakh. The motion was lost, 16 voting for and 50 against.

The same member moved for a reduction of one lakh in fees paid to pleaders and barristers in criminal cases. It was argued by some members that fees were paid to the favourites of the District Officer Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru who moved a nominal motion for the reduction of 1000 under the head, "general administration," spoke of the desirability of head assistantships in the Commissioner's offices being filled from the ranks of the clerks in that office and not by outsiders. Mr. Chintamani said Government had adopted the policy of opening higher posts in the Secretariat to Indians and that there was already one Assistant Secretary who was an Indian. The desire that Indians should not be kept out of higher posts in the Secretariat had the sympathy and support of the Government Mr. Freemantel explained the particular case of head assistantship of the Commissioner of Fyzabad having been filled by a Secretariat man. He said the Commissioner had not been aware of any prior claimant to that post. The Council adjourned till to-day.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the second stage of budget discussion was continued. Non-official members scored a victory when an amendment, refusing the demand for salary of the Director of Information was carried by majority in spite of the official opposition. Considerable interest centred round amendments for refusal of demand for one lakh and thirty thousand rupees for provision for preparation of paper books in the High Court of which notice had been given by no fewer than six members. The supporters of amendment said that formerly vakils used to prepare paper-books and new order would tell heavily on litigants and junior vakils. One member said that the High Court vakils had decided that if the new order was not reversed, it might lead to a strike among the vakils, which would strengthen the hands of Mr. Gandhi. Discussion was going on when the Council adjourned.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The Calcutta Corporation yesterday adopted the budget as presented with slight modifications. There was an increase of revenue of Rs. 10,000 from slaughter houses and Rs. 25,000 by reducing cost of establishment. The receipts were estimated at one crore seventy eight lakhs and twenty two thousand. During the year Rs. 21,800 will be borrowed.

A bullock cart loaded with petrol tins on the afternoon of the 16th collided with a tram car in front of Lall Bazar Central Police office, Calcutta with the result that the spirit in the tins caught fire spreading over the whole street, which was, however, promptly put out by the fire brigade. Only one tin out of fifty was saved.

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SERIOUS TRADE SITUATION.

CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Chairman, referred to depression in the trade, the financial position of which, he thought, had never before been so serious. They were suffering from over production and could not look for prosperous times until Russia re-entered market. He referred with regret to the abandonment of proposed restriction of crop owing to lack of necessary support, but was confident that the majority of producers would see the necessity of reducing the crop by plucking finer than usual. The immediate future was rendered more hopeful by recent fall in exchange and reduction of ocean freight.

Referring to the Viceroy's call for report on financial position of industry, Mr. Gordon doubted if it was in the power of Government materially to assist industry which must solve its own problems. He demanded an immediate repeal of export duty, and urged the necessity of establishing new markets. Referring to labour, he thought conditions in tea industry compared most favourably with any other industry through out the world, and the proprietors recognised the necessity of moving with the times in this matter.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT ON NEED FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 17.

At the annual meeting of Madras Trades Association, Mr. Macdugall, the chairman, in the course of his speech said that Europeans though a small community, carry influence out of all proportions owing to what they have done for the country in the past and if they worked hand in hand with their brethren the new reforms will be a success. He said it is impossible for us to drift along as we have drifted in the past, content to leave officials to govern the country. We have now to come in the open and see that India becomes, what she has long been called, the finest jewel in the British Crown. Our interests as traders and Europeans have been recognised by the authors of the Reforms Scheme."

Referring to the labour unrest, he said many demands of labour are economically impossible. Round Table conferences of labour and capital, where all cards are laid on the table, would result in mutual agreement between the opposing forces. There must be a give and take policy and if each party made their real and just demands clear to each tother, agreement would be arrived at. He emphasised that a higher standard of education must be given to workmen, but not too high to cause them to forget that there is dignity in being a skilled mechanic.

COST OF HOWRAH BRIDGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Replying to questions relating to the committee appointed by the Bengal Government to consider the financing of the present and the new Howrah bridges, the Chairman of the Corporation said owing to the uncertainty caused by the war, the Committee considered themselves precluded from making any suggestions for raising the funds to form a nucleus for the construction of a new bridge. The committee was appointed to inquire and report. It was not a standing committee. It is roughly estimated that the cost of two bridges of floating types would be each two millions sterling and the cost of a single span bridge would be 50 per cent higher. The total estimated cost of a new bridge in pre-war days, i.e. in June 1914 was about one crore of rupees.

KAVIRAJ ON FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ELECTION QUESTIONED AT CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The agenda of the next meeting of the Calcutta University Senate includes an item which arose out of certain resolutions, which the Faculty of Medicine have adopted in connection with the addition of the name of a kaviraj medical graduate to the faculty of the Senate at its last annual meeting. Kaviraj Kamini Bhusan Ray, M.A. M.B. had been a member of the Senate, but had no place so long on the Faculty of Medicine; this year the Senate elected him to the Faculty of Medicine, and this will come before the Senate in form of two resolutions, one disapproving the election.

At a meeting of the representatives of 54 villages, which will be submerged under water if the hydro-electric scheme of the Tata Powers is extended, it was resolved that the villagers have had the lawful right to stop the work of the dam by peaceful means and by passive resistance if the Government does not stop it. They will begin to exercise this right from the 4th April, 1921.

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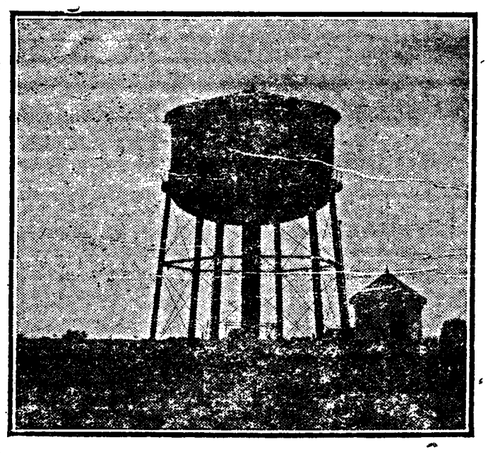

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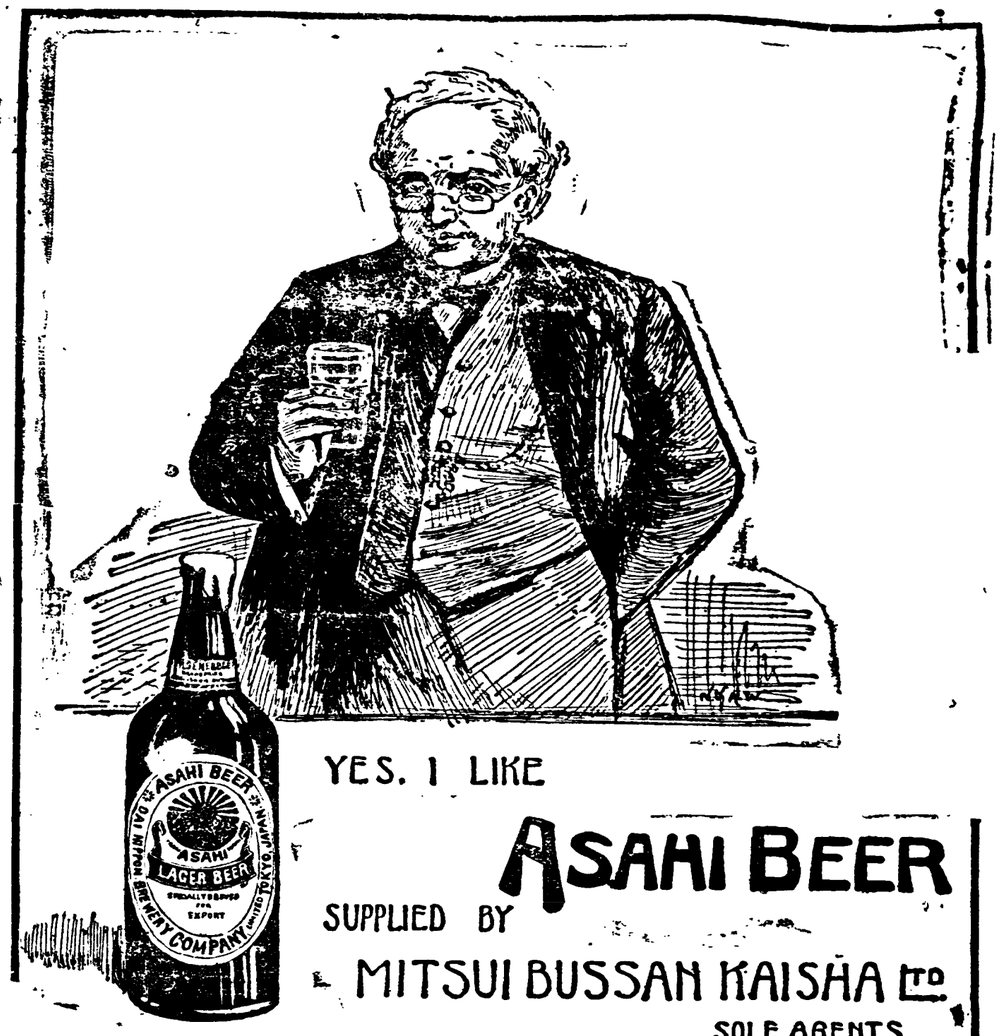

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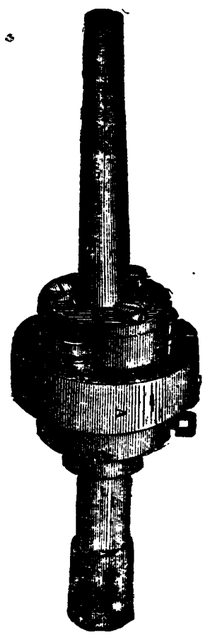

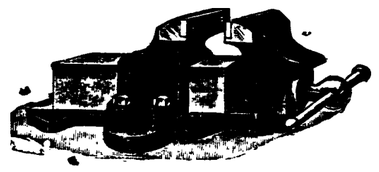

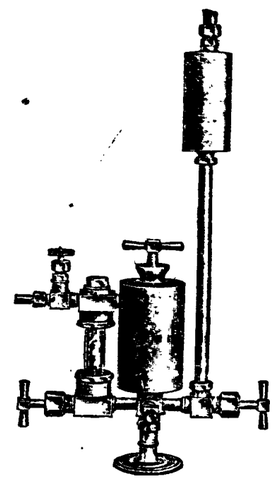

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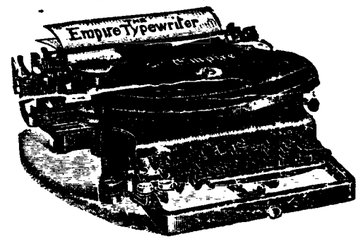

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